

The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



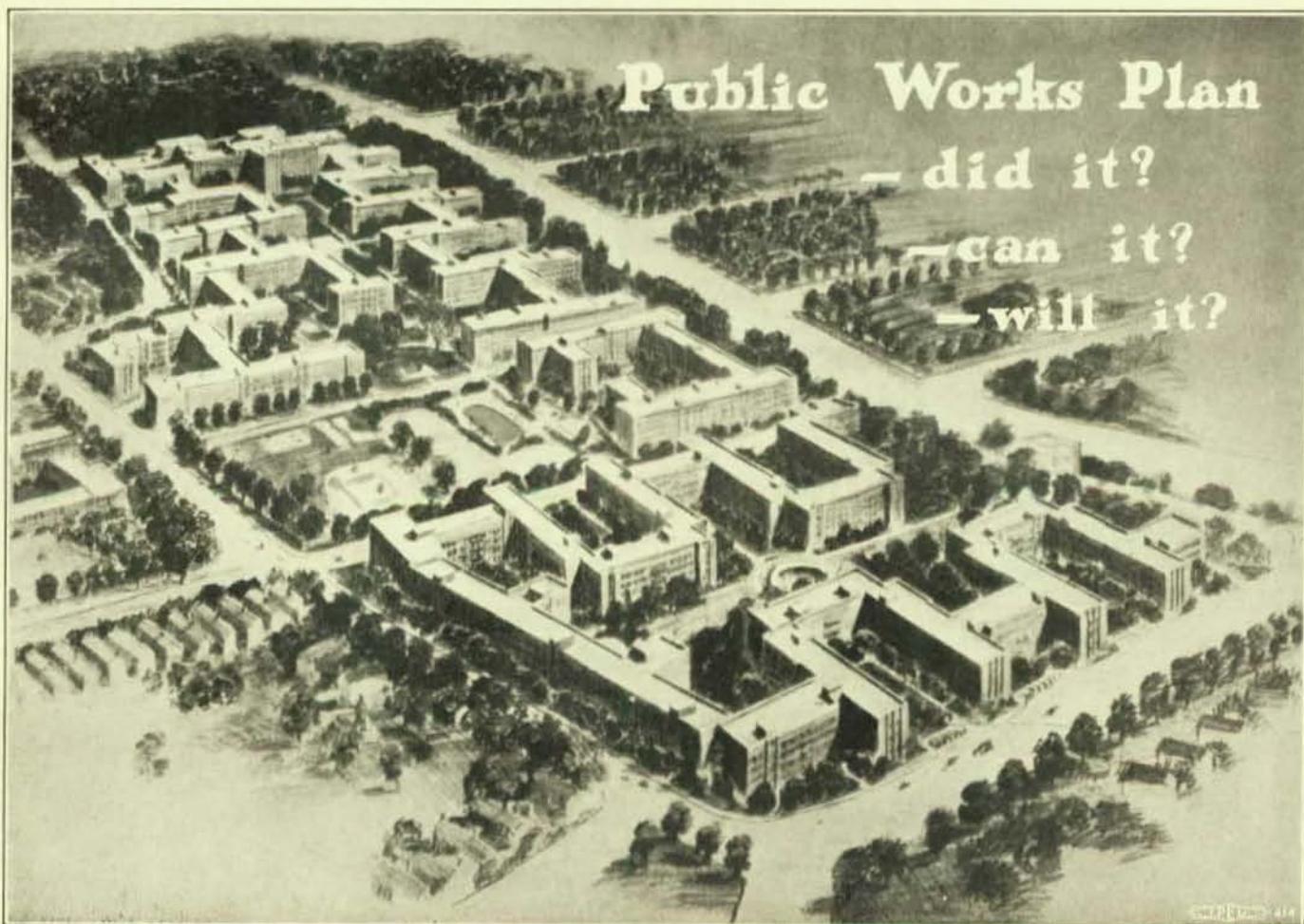
RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1934

NO. 8

LABOR – CANADA CELEBRATES



SECRETARY ICKES TO WORKERS

Courtesy PWA

The Dangerous Twister

We know a twister as a sudden storm which twists and uproots trees, blows wires down, and damages buildings and property.

A life insurance twister—an agent who recommends your dropping your policy in one company to take new insurance in the agent's company—can cause just as much damage to the building of a life insurance estate—the property you plan to leave to protect your loved ones, or which is to ease your own old age.

The havoc caused by a life insurance twister cannot always be easily seen. By telling you your present insurance is old style, offering you a bargain in a new policy, or criticising your life insurance company, you may seriously consider dropping your old policy.

But beware! Make sure before taking such a step that you will **gain** and not **lose**.

You want to be sure to build up and not to tear down the insurance estate which you have started; to have the advantages of the provisions which are available only after a policy has been carried two, or perhaps three years, to avoid a situation where your protection will be of less value; and to avoid the risk of being unable to pass for the new insurance suggested. Twisting will not help you.

Almost without exception, an old policy of life insurance has accumulated values which a new policy can never overtake. You have built it up. Do not let anyone—not even yourself—tear it down.

**Beware of the twister.
He is a dangerous man.**



**Union Cooperative Insurance
Association**

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

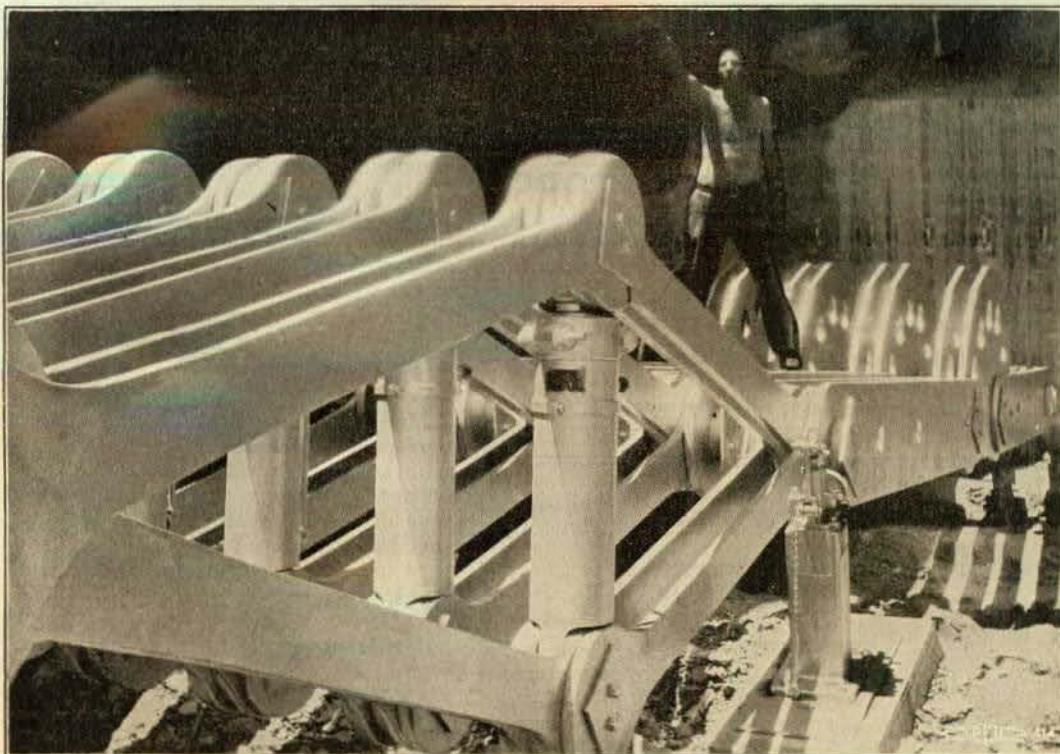
Our friends have been so gracious about tossing to us bouquets from time to time which we have tried to receive with due modesty that we hesitate now about throwing a posy at ourselves. Yet we are truly proud to call attention to three distinguished contributors to this Journal during the months of July and August.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a personage in her own right, the wife of the President of the United States, who has brought true distinction to the office of the First Lady of the Land, used our columns in July to speak to the women of the electrical workers union. As far as we know this is the first interview that Mrs. Roosevelt has granted any labor publication in the United States.

In this issue, Secretary Ickes, of the United States Department of Interior, speaks directly to the electrical workers of America in these columns. Secretary Ickes' administration has been marked by unwavering loyalty to principle, and the electrical workers of the United States can congratulate themselves on the fact that his bulldog tenacity has been on the side of fair play to all unions in the last year and a half.

Along with Secretary Ickes in this issue appears Premier Bennett of Canada. He brings greetings in the name of the entire domain to the north to the electrical workers of America on the occasion of the fiftieth birthday of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It is also noted that there appears in the pages John Maynard Keynes, British economist. Our readers can feel that we are at least this month touching national and international marks.

All of this is little more than the routine of the month's work in the editorial office of the Electrical Workers Journal. Proud are we to welcome these distinguished contributors and yet we understand that it is deference to a great labor, national and international movement, and not to a mere member of one international union.



Courtesy PWA



Courtesy PWA

MEN IN INDUSTRY • •

Yes, there are still men in industry managing machines, directing, doing the work of the world. These striking "snaps" from Boulder Dam have more than photographic value. They tell the story of workers' jobs.



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NO. 8

Public Works Plan Accepted by World

PUBLIC works as a means of reviving business is being tried on a large scale in many countries of the world. Particularly in the United States where the expenditure has reached a sum in excess of that of any other country, an experiment is being scanned with deep interest by economists and political leaders in the western world. The large staff of statisticians, research men and economists employed at the International Labor Office has made a report and a series of recommendations to various countries relatively to the use of public works on a large scale as a means to recovery. The International Labor Office is also preparing an elaborate report as of 1934 upon the means employed to make the public works plan a success in the various nations. The amount of expenditure as reported by International Labor Office in various nations is as follows:

Public Works Expenditure in 1933

Expenditure	Foreign Exchange Rate (Monthly average)	Dollar Equivalent
United States— 3,300,000,000 dollars	—	\$3,300,000,000
Germany— 4,000,000,000 reichs-		
marks	\$2.979	1,191,600,000
Italy— 21,000,000,000 lire	.0654	1,373,400,000
Argentina— 300,000,000 pesos	.7139	214,170,000
Japan— 365,000,000 yen	.2500	91,250,000
Sweden— 150,000,000 krone	.2150	32,250,000

In addition to these nations, Australia, Egypt, New Zealand, South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Poland, and Switzerland have embarked upon similar plans.

Suggests Stable Plan

The International Labor Office makes definite suggestions as to how public works should be conducted. This office looks toward a permanent policy rather than merely a temporary one. The International Labor Office suggests that in every country all public works orders for supplies should be in the hands of a single body, preferably a permanent body which should be competent and consider every aspect of the problem, namely, the economic value of the work, its social consequences, and possibilities of financing it on a long-time basis. The International Labor Office suggests that public authority should be persuaded

Only practical means of bridging two great extremes: great unemployment, and great unused reserves. International Labor Office suggests stable course. U. S. plan given wide hearing.

into a systematic policy and that undertaking risky and unprofitable schemes should be disfavored. What is wanted is that the state should as far as possible reserve its normal public works program for slump periods when private undertakings are short of orders and often of cash, while the public authorities can with comparative ease use the capital which has temporarily been withdrawn from private economic activity. The International Labor Office believes that the central body should have considerable financial power. It should be able to influence the policy of local authorities to a sufficient extent to insure the necessary co-ordination, in particular by making loans or grants elaborately in times of depression and sparingly in times of prosperity.

With a definite international slant the International Labor Office goes on to recommend that these national public works bodies should be in turn co-ordinated with a national body. Extensive public works programs, when they go it alone on a national basis, may hinder progress because of their extensive financial operations and international consequences can be prevented only by co-ordination of national policies. There should be a center for the exchange of information and experience in various countries. The International Labor Office even goes so far as to suggest that several nations co-operate in examination of programs which are definitely international in character.

Unemployment Spur to Works

Of course, the problem of unemployment looms over the shoulder of any public works program. The International Labor Office believes that public works not only could reduce unemployment but could prevent it if it were set up on the right basis.

In three of the largest industrial countries alone there are more than

15,000,000 unemployed: 2,000,000 in Great Britain, 3,500,000 in Germany and 10,000,000 in the United States. In the report of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva this summer, the following comment on the world unemployment situation was made:

"Moreover, a comparison between the growth of production and the growth of employment indicates that in several countries the reabsorption of the unemployed is not taking place as rapidly as the restoration of normal output. If this disparity continues, the consequence will be that even when industry has recovered its normal level there will still be large numbers of workers unable to find employment."

"As was suggested in last year's report, the process of technical improvement has not been arrested by the crisis. On the contrary, the incentive to reduce costs by introducing economies of labor wherever possible, has been accentuated by difficulties in which manufacturer has found himself. It may therefore be expected that in many countries it will be possible to produce, say, the same quantities as in 1928 by the employment of a considerably smaller labor force. Even where a growing population and a rising standard of living involve an increase of production, it still remains probable that the general volume of unemployment will be larger than it was in that year."

"It seems unlikely that the demand for labor will have expanded sufficiently fast to counterbalance the effects of labor-saving technique and the increase in the working population."

"The fact therefore that there has been some reduction in unemployment cannot be taken as suggesting that any great advance has been made towards eradicating the evil or that the breaking up of the 'hard core' of unemployment is in sight. Owing to the overwhelming dimensions of unemployment caused by the general breakdown of economic equilibrium, less attention has perhaps been paid during recent months to its technological aspect. This aspect, however, remains as important, as difficult and elusive as ever."

How the unemployment situation has swept away old conceptions of unemployment and ravaged the youthful worker as well as the older worker is revealed in the following table:

Percentage of Youthful Workers (below 25) Unemployed

	Year	Percentage
Czechoslovakia	1932	24.6
Denmark*	1933	28.0
Germany	1933	26.1
Great Britain	1930	31.4 (approx.)
Finland*	1933	33.3
Hungary	1930	42.0
Italy*	1932	41.5
Norway	1933	27.0
Sweden*	1933	33.0
Switzerland	1933	26.0
United States	1930	28.5

*For these four countries the figures refer to young unemployed persons of less than 26 years of age.

The Director of the International Labor Office, Harold Butler, solemnly warns industrial nations that a comparison between the growth of production and the growth of employment indicates in several countries that the reabsorption of the unemployed is not taking place as rapidly as the restoration of normal output. He goes on to say:

"If this disparity continues the consequence will be that even when industry has recovered its normal level there will still be large numbers of workers unable to find employment."

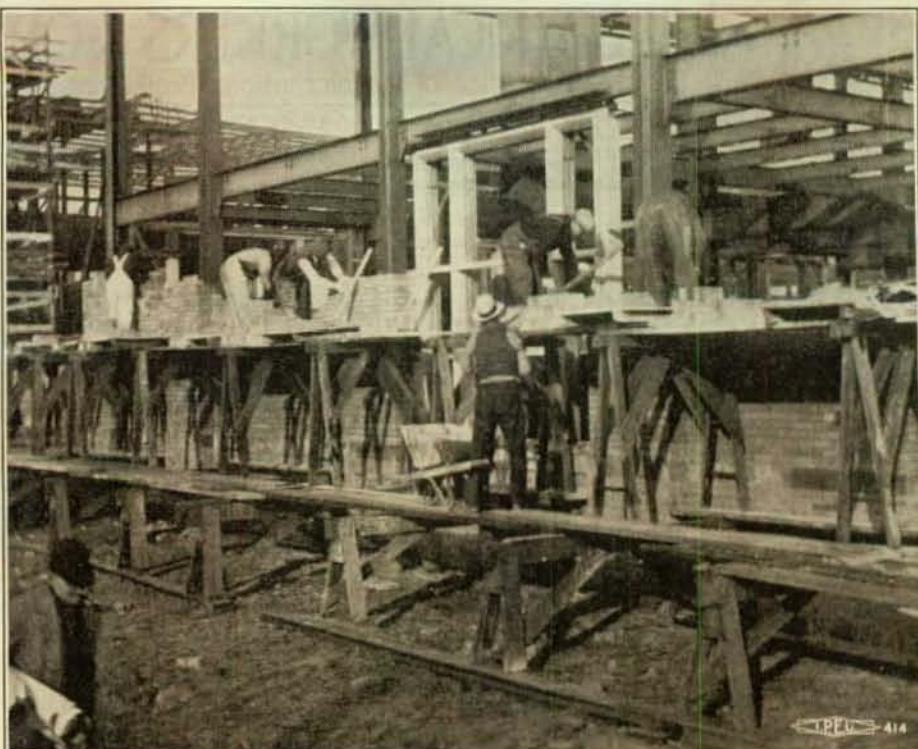
In June, 1933, a year ago, the International Labor Conference addressed a resolution to the World Monetary Economic Conference. This resolution contained the following suggestion: "to set on foot immediately large-scale public works, giving an assured economic yield, particularly in those countries where funds are at present remaining unused."

Methodology Explained

Commenting upon this proposal, the labor conference said:

"In viewing the situation, members of the conference had been impressed by two broad considerations: first, the vast total of the unemployed throughout the world, and, secondly, the existence of enormous sums of idle capital or unused credit. It was obvious that these two facts were closely connected. If the money which was now lying idle were in active circulation, the number of the unemployed would be considerably diminished. The question was how these unused funds could be brought into operation. During a period of depression, private enterprise no longer had sufficient confidence in future prospects to perform this task. Positive action was therefore necessary. In the words of a resolution presented by the United States delegation, 'an acceleration of the process of recovery should be sought by means of a synchronized program of governmental expenditure in the different countries along parallel lines, designed to stimulate the natural sources of employment.' The resolution adopted by the International Labor Conference aimed at achieving a similar result by similar methods.

"The section of the International Labor Conference resolution dealing with public works put forward three main proposals. It aimed first of all 'to set on foot immediately large-scale public works, giving an assured economic yield, particularly in those coun-



Courtesy PWA

PUBLIC FUNDS ARE ERECTING THIS STRUCTURE, AND GIVING MEN WORK

tries where funds at present are remaining unused.' In other words, it proposed that the Governments which were in a position to do so should seek to restore purchasing power to a section of their unemployed population by utilizing for public purposes a part of the credit at present lying idle. In this connection Sir Atul Chatterjee emphasized that by 'public works' was not meant works of little intrinsic economic value, but such as would come under the general heading of 'national investment.' Expenditure along these lines constituted an important item in the maintenance of the purchasing power of the community, and thus, when the volume of demand was inadequate, made a valuable contribution towards reviving industrial activity. The second proposal was that capital should be circulated between creditor countries and countries lacking capital, in order that the latter might be enabled to undertake works likely to augment the national income, and so enable them to increase their capacity to meet external debts and to become better customers for the future. Any assistance given to those states of Europe, South America and Asia which, though less developed, possessed great potential resources, was bound to further the general interests of the world. The special committee of enquiry set up under the auspices of the League of Nations had already submitted to the conference a number of schemes recommended by qualified experts as being economically sound. The third recommendation contained in the resolution contemplated the co-ordination on an international basis of all such schemes of national development, whether financed nationally or financed abroad. The action taken in the differ-

ent countries towards world recovery must be developed on parallel lines. This suggestion had already been put into concrete form by the United States delegation, which had proposed the appointment of a committee 'to study the various methods of governmental expenditure which have been in use or under consideration by the various nations, with a view to making a report to be sent to each of the nations for its guidance in working out its own program in the future!'

LABOR'S PRICE

(Author Unknown)

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed,
Tho' there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on crimson wool;
For if blood be the price of all your wealth
Good God, we have paid in full!

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew;
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,
And the factories where we spin.
If blood be the price of your cursed wealth
Good God, we have paid it in full!

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know,
From the days when you chained us in your
fields
To the strike of a month ago.
You have eaten our lives and our babies and
wives,
And we're told it's your legal share;
But, if blood be the price of your lawful
wealth,
Good God, we have bought it fair.

Worker's Every Right Fully Protected

By HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works

I ACCEPT with pleasure the opportunity offered by THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to extend greetings to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to say a few words with respect to the relationship between the Public Works Administration and the working men and women of this country.

Since its creation, a little more than a year ago, the PWA has pushed ahead, overcoming one obstacle after another with one thought paramount. Our job has been to provide employment. This we have done and are doing. In the early days of July, we had accounted for close to 2,000,000 jobs as a result of PWA expenditures. And as this is being written, we are approaching the peak, both in employment and construction, under our original \$3,300,000,000 appropriation.

In this gigantic undertaking, the relations between PWA and the workers on the thousands of projects financed by it have been uniformly good. The reason for this is that the regulations are just and have been administered in a spirit of fair play to all. The rights of the workers have been protected no less than those of all the taxpayers who are providing the funds for this life and death struggle for recovery.

The public works title of the National Recovery Act gave labor a 30-hour week and a guarantee of "just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort."

These provisions of law formed the basis of all subsequent PWA regulations which have governed working conditions on public works projects.

Pursuant to the Act, the Special Board for Public Works early in the administration called in a group of representatives of organized labor who agreed to a schedule of minimum wage rates for skilled and unskilled labor for each of three zones into which the United States was divided for this purpose. Mr. Charles L. Reed of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was one of the labor group who signed the recommendation which was adopted by the Board and is still in effect.

No sooner were the rates announced than a storm of protest arose from certain quarters. Some gentlemen believed the rates were too high. They predicted dire things for PWA if they were allowed to stand. But we stuck to our guns. Experience has shown that few skilled workers in the construction industry can expect to average more than 40 weeks a year. If all employees receiving the \$1.20 rate, the minimum rate in the

northern zone, averaged this amount of time, their total income would be limited to \$1,440 a year. Surely this could not be deemed unreasonable in view of the requirements of the law relating to the standard of living.

The rates agreed to by labor were minima. If rates prescribed under collective agreements or understandings between organized laborers and their employers in effect on April 30, 1933, were above the minima, the higher rates were to apply. The April 30, 1933, date was selected because the wage rates prevailing then were considered to be in keeping with the purposes of the Recovery Act.

To protect workers against unfair practices, the PWA provided that all wages should be paid in full not less than once each week in the full amount earned by the worker. Obligations of the individual employee were not to be deducted from his pay envelope, but like other obligations of workers in other industries, were subject to collection only by legal process.

Provision also was made that employers should post in a prominent place at the site of the work, a statement of all rates of wages to be paid the several classes of labor.

All PWA workers were assured the protection of workmen's compensation acts. In states where no such protection is afforded, PWA requires the contractor to furnish evidence of insurance against accidents for his men. Protection of workers against accidents has been further provided by a requirement in contracts and that all contractors shall comply with Federal, state and municipal safety laws and building and construction codes.

In order to adjust complaints and disputes which arise in the operation of a contract and to avoid any possibility of delay in the construction of public works projects because of labor difficulties, we set up a Board of Labor Review composed of a member representing labor, one representing contractors, and a chairman to represent the Public Works Administration. The representatives of the organized building trades workers of the country agreed to accept the findings of the Board.

I am confident that with workers giving full cooperation, we can continue to avoid disputes and accomplish our aim of giving honest work at honest wages.

We in Washington will see to it that every right enjoyed by labor under the law will be fully protected. We ask in return only that labor perform its full duty to the government itself and to the people.



SECRETARY ICKES

Public Works—Instrument of Employment

IN the last analysis, any public works program will rise and fall upon the number of men it can reemploy. The rate of employment is also an important factor to be considered. A formula might be developed. Public works is an instrument of employment which must be wielded with such skill by the administration so as to supply credit faster than total purchasing power falls. Judged by this standard the gigantic public works program of the present administration has not been a complete success. The economic situation has been too intense; it has engulfed too many businesses and has thrown too many million persons out of work so that no public works program could stem the tide of falling purchasing power. Yet no one would counsel that the public works program of the government should be abandoned, because if it has failed as a recovery measure it has not failed as a relief measure. It has given many hundreds of thousands of men employment and new hope. At the outset, one has to distinguish between allocation and actual contracting of public works. The great sum of \$3,300,000,000 originally appropriated could not be applied to the economic situation in one line or at any one time. By February, 1934, the total amount of more than \$3,000,000,000 had been allocated. As a matter of fact in 1933 less than \$1,000,000,000 was actually spent. Weekly payrolls in public works are now running or did run in 1934 about \$25,000,000.

Division of Funds by Types

The allocation of PWA funds for various types of projects is as follows:

Problem remains: How can the state apply credit rapidly enough to stem the tide of falling purchasing power?

	Per cent
Bridges and structures	28.6
Sewers	21.0
Waterworks	12.2
Housing	11.3
Streets and highways	6.1
Schools	5.4
Power plants	5.3
Miscellaneous improvements	4.1
Other buildings	3.3
Hospitals	2.6
Recreation facilities	0.1

It is readily seen that another factor is present in this public works program in its application. The millions of dollars expended are not applied to any given point; they are spread over many types of work and though it stimulates industry as a whole, it cannot stimulate an industry as large, say, as the building construction industry. Only about 11 per cent of the money expended was spent on housing.

It must be pointed out in the interest of truth and in the interest of future experience that public works has not become an instrument of recovery but only an instrument of relief. In May, 1934, according to the best records, 486,166 were employed as wage earners by the Public Works Administration. This is 500,000 men. If we accept the fact that for

every one wage earner employed directly by a public works job there are two employed behind the lines in distribution, transportation or manufacture, it may be stated then, in May, 1934, public works was directly and indirectly responsible for the employment of 1,500,000 men. This is no small number but when viewed from the vantage point of a total of 15,000,000 unemployed, it can be counted only as a relief project.

Answer to Criticism

There is a good deal of impatience in some quarters against the public works program as now administered by the government. The allegations are made that it was due to the method of administering the funds which has caused the failure of the program as a recovery measure. The facts, however, do not support this view. The economic disaster to which the nation was subjected in 1929 was too great for any public works organization to remedy at once. The fact remains moreover that there has never been developed any sounder way to bring about moderate inflation, and to distribute relief funds than through public works. The construction industry is of such pivotal character that activity in any of its sections tends to stimulate many related industries and to do this in a normal, non-violent way. It is to be hoped that the experience of the U. S. Government as achieved during the present crisis in public works will not be lost and that some kind of permanent public works administration will be set up to study application of government money to the economic situation and to the development of a long range public works program.

Employment, Payrolls, and Man-Hours Worked During October, 1933, to May, 1934, on Projects Financed From Public Works Funds

Month	Number of Wage Earners	Amount of Payrolls	Number of Man-hours Worked	Average Earnings Per Hour	Value of Material Orders Placed
1933					
October	114,098	\$7,006,680	14,077,752	.498	\$22,005,920
November	254,784	14,458,364	28,168,280	.513	24,605,055
December	270,808	15,724,700	29,866,297	.527	24,839,098
1934					
January	273,583	14,574,960	27,658,591	.527	23,522,929
February	295,722	15,245,381	28,938,177	.527	24,562,311
March	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	69,334,754
April	369,234	17,732,234	31,247,248	.567	66,639,862
May	486,166	24,637,889	44,130,618	.558	49,720,378
Total		\$125,016,753	233,258,597		\$305,230,307

British Economist Calls Construction Key

By JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

John Maynard Keynes, British New Deal economist who has consistently stood for public works as a balance wheel under the capitalistic economy and for managed currency, who visited Washington recently and interviewed the President of the United States, has contributed the following letter to the New York Times. It is a significant analysis of the progress made toward recovery in the United States with the prediction that just two things must be done if 1935 is to be a good year, namely, reduction of long range interest rates and a revival of construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I SHOULD be grateful if you would allow me to supplement briefly the article from my pen which you published on June 10; in particular by a more exact computation of the rate of the net loan expenditure of the American Treasury.

The United States budget is, of course, by no means so heavily unbalanced as the crude figures suggest, the ordinary budget being in fact fully balanced, including a substantial sinking fund (\$600,000,000) for the redemption of debt, while a considerable proportion of the emergency expenditure is represented by more or less valuable capital assets, much of it being merely refinancing and the substitution of one document for another. I believe, however, that the following table gives a fairly accurate impression of the rate of government expenditure not covered by taxation, which gives rise to new purchasing. These totals are arrived at by taking a three months' moving average (so that the figure against any month is the average for that and the two preceding months) of the expenditures which clearly lead to new incomes, plus the excess of payments to farmers in any month over the corresponding processing taxes (or minus the deficiency), plus a half of the advances which in the first instance increase liquidity rather than new purchasing:

	\$1,000,000.	\$1,000,000.	
Sept., 1933	102	Jan., 1934	369
October	123	February	422
November	158	March	485
December	231	April	348
		May	311

The statistics for the first half of June indicate that the figure for June calculated on the same basis will be in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000. Nor, on the information available, should I expect the three months' moving average to fall appreciably below \$300,000,000 for the present, while there is some hope of an increase by the late summer.

Admittedly there is at the present time some recession in factory output in the United States, due partly to seasonal influences, partly to the falling away of

Sanguine about recovery in United States, but believes interest rates must drop, and construction industry must get back on its feet.

government expenditure as shown in the above table and partly to business optimism in the first quarter of 1934 having encouraged industry, particularly in the case of textiles and automobiles, to provide for a somewhat larger effective de-



Courtesy Harcourt Brace & Co.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES
British "New Deal" Economist.

mand than is in fact maturing today. But I should doubt if this recession will go very far, since a mere continuance of the present rate of government loan expenditure should gradually provide more stimulus than has yet been experienced. For the public have not unnaturally used much of their first increment of income to repay debts of all kinds rather than to keep rolling the ball of new purchasing.

Colossal Achievement in U. S.

Both in the United States and in England I have found a tendency to overestimate the extent of the British recovery up to date as compared with the American recovery. One has to remember, of course, that your recovery started from a much lower point than ours. There is also the difficulty that the only satisfactory American index of employment is confined to industrial employment in factories and does not in-

clude building, transportation or distribution. It is possible, however, to arrive at certain broad conclusions. In both countries a peak of unemployment was reached in January, 1933. Since that date the increase in the number of men employed in Great Britain as shown by our own statistics is almost exactly 10 per cent, two-thirds of this improvement having occurred in 1933 and one-third in the first five months of 1934.

There can be no doubt that the percentage improvement in the United States greatly exceeds this. Factory employment shows an increase exceeding 40 per cent between January, 1933, and May, 1934; and it would, I think, be generally agreed that a more comprehensive index would show an improvement in excess of 25 per cent. Even more notable is the increase in the factory payrolls, which have increased over the same period by fully 70 per cent. I should suppose that the American national income must have increased by at least 12 to 15 per cent in 1933 and probably by a further 12 to 15 per cent in the first half of 1934—which is a colossal achievement in the time.

Different authorities will differ in their estimates of the relations of cause and effect. But the above figures may perhaps help all alike to see the matter in a more accurate perspective. The exaggerated improvement during the first three months of office of the new administration, based almost entirely on psychological excitement and not on real factors, which was inevitably followed by a steep recession, has tended to obscure the extent of the ground gained over the period up to date, taken as a whole.

Construction Must Advance

If we take the average of the pre-boom years 1923-25 as 100, the schematic picture, which I see in my own mind, of the rate of progress of the American economy toward normal, after smoothing out the excessive rise and subsequent fall in the middle of 1933, is, very broadly, as follows:

	1933	1934
First quarter	63	79
Second quarter	67	83
Third quarter	71	--
Fourth quarter	75	--

I feel that the maintenance of existing policies might continue this rate of a quarterly rise of four points during the rest of 1934. But I cannot see how 1935 can achieve a figure of 95 and better unless the United States enjoys the two advantages which mainly explain the measure of improvement achieved in England—namely, a large reduction in the long-term rate of interest and a high degree of activity in the building industry.

J. M. KEYNES.

London, June 23, 1934.

Slum Clearance Still Key to Housing Plan

By HELEN ALFRED, Secretary, National Public Housing Conference

AS a result of the recent national conference on housing, held in New York, campaigns are under way in many states of the union to get enabling legislation that will forward slum clearance.

That major conference on Public Housing Education and Legislation was held on June 28, under the auspices of the National Public Housing Conference. Representatives of 25 national organizations met to consider methods of arousing a wider interest in the housing problem, and to propagate sentiment favorable to the creation of municipal housing authorities. Delegates from technical, religious, labor and social work groups were invited to aid the conference in formulating a program of community organization, looking toward the necessary acceleration of the movement for public housing in the United States.

The invitations to the conference included the statements that, "Early in the year 1935, all but four state legislatures will convene. It is extremely important that a concerted effort be made by all groups in industrial cities to initiate and advance the development of a broad and continuing federal-local program of slum clearance and low-cost housing."

Reports on British Plan

Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, President of the National Public Housing Conference, who has recently returned from a visit to London, where she interviewed labor leaders and officials in the London County Council, reported that the chief emphasis of the housing program of the British government is now upon the clearance of slums. After a great many years of effort, students of housing in Great Britain have come to realize that the government's program has had but little effect upon workers obliged to live in congested rural areas, Mrs. Simkhovitch stated, and in the future, national subsidies are to be paid for slum clearance schemes only. Mrs. Simkhovitch, who is a member of the New York City Housing Authority, expressed the belief that we have much to learn from our British neighbors in organizing an intelligent, vigorous and persistent campaign against the slums.

Mr. Charles Abrams, counsel for the New York City Housing Authority, also addressed the conference and reported upon the progress of that body since its creation in January, 1934. Mr. Abrams expressed considerable concern about the lack of an effective working agreement between the Public Works Administration and local housing authorities, but stated that the New York Authority is going right ahead with its efforts to acquire a large plot of land for a clearance and reconstruction project.

It was the consensus of opinion of those attending the conference that it is highly

Miss Alfred reviews recent developments in the movement to clear American cities of slums. State campaigns on.

essential that all important national organizations should formulate plans for carrying forward a sound and permanent federal-local housing program in the next year, and that through their local branches, pressure should be brought to bear upon political representatives to insure the passage of legislation to enable cities to create local housing bodies.

At the New York conference, I emphasized certain needs by saying, "We feel that this is an extremely important year. Housing legislation must be adopted in some three dozen states. Legislatures will be convening, so that this can be done effectively, given sufficient organized pressure. That is our definite objective—to get this enabling legislation through."

While expressing the opinion that the Housing Act, recently passed by Congress, has diverted attention somewhat from public housing, most people still recognize that our slums must be cleared on a straight public service basis. I felt this point keenly.

New Conferences Scheduled

"Everywhere there seems to be an attitude of impatience with bad conditions of housing," I insisted. "People are thinking about the question. Housing has news value, and it is easy to secure publicity for it."

The National Public Housing Confer-

ence is making preparations to hold a series of regional conferences on public housing in the autumn. Plans are already under way for the first of these, to be held in Memphis on September 29 and 30, and a second in St. Louis on October 20 and 21.

The conference will also co-operate with local organizations in many of the larger industrial cities in holding city conferences on the same question. Already requests have come from a number of cities for assistance in such conferences.

In addition to these regional and local meetings, the conference will be able, with the aid of a committee formed from some of its associated groups, to make available material useful for group discussions and exhibits, a speakers' handbook, local surveys, and municipal housing legislation.

Some of the organizations represented at the conference were: The American Home Economics Association, American Association for Social Security, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Conference of Catholic Charities, National Federation of Settlements, Women's National Democratic Club, American Alliance of Civil Service Women, American Social Hygiene Association, Federal Council of Churches, National Consumers League, American Association of Social Workers, and the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America.

Information about the fall conferences to be called by the National Public Housing Conference may be procured at its offices, located at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

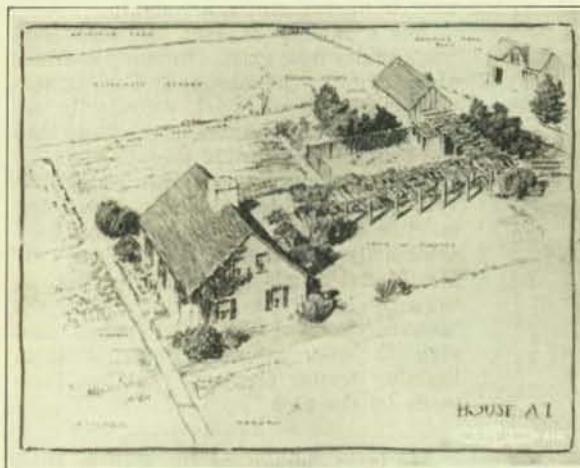


Courtesy PWA
Mayor LaGuardia Views the Layout For One of New York City's Slum Projects.

New Homestead Movement Grows in Force

FREE land has been counted a traditional privilege of the American citizen. In the past when depressions came, the government met the issue often by opening up governmental lands to homesteaders. This expropriation of new lands often saved the situation. At any rate it gave contentment and opportunity to thousands of citizens who were homeless and jobless.

Economists have now pointed out that one of the major problems of the United States, namely the re-employment of men, has been greatly com-



Courtesy Subsistence Homesteads Division
This Sketch Shows the Spaciousness of the Grounds, and
the Amplitude of the Community Plan.

plicated by the fact that free land is gone, but the homesteading spirit is not. This is indicated by the tremendous popularity of the Subsistence Homestead movement operating as a separate division of Public Works under the Department of the Interior. M. L. Wilson is director.

In the main, the Subsistence Homestead plan is simple. It undertakes to find stranded sections of the population and to aid these people back to stability and decency. Model villages are erected under the sponsorship of the federal government. These are tracts of land, averaging perhaps four acres per family, holding a modern cottage of a standard slightly beyond at least the custom of the people that now possess them. These village projects number now about 35 scattered throughout the various sections of the United States. The projects announced fall into four main classes:

1. Small homes and plots of land for workers in large industrial cities such as Youngstown, Ohio, and Wilmington, Delaware.

2. Larger garden homesteads for employees in decentralized industrial towns such as Marshall, Texas, and Austin, Minnesota.

3. Projects aiming at re-habilitation of sub-marginal farming regions

Back to land—America's traditional slogan—heard in many sections under Subsistence Homestead's direction.

similar to the work undertaken in Northern Wisconsin and Northern Georgia.

4. Projects providing a new economic privilege for stranded industrial areas such as abandoned coal fields of West Virginia and Tennessee.

In all instances, efforts are made to provide employment for families. This is sometimes done by employing them on government projects such as national parks or in some government-operated gardens in connection with their homestead so that they will be virtually self-supporting.

The modern home costs about \$1,500 to \$2,500. Families purchase them and pay small monthly installments over a period of 20 years. The houses are located as scientific methods in reference to the terrain, soil and other natural surroundings

indicate. A community center is sometimes made an integral part of the village. From it radiates the social and cultural life of the community, and here are located in one vicinity the school, the community buildings, the workshops, experimental farm, the home economics cottage and the health center as well. County agricultural agents give instruction as to proper rotation of crops and other such matters so as to make them good practical gardeners.

The first project, at Reedsdale, W. Va., is well on to occupancy as far as the first unit of 50 families goes. One of the remarkable facts about the movement is the tremendous number of applications from communities and individuals which have been received by the Subsistence Homesteads Division. The applications far exceed the number of people which can be accommodated. Only \$25,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

U. S. Gives Instruction

In addition to giving instruction in gardening, trained instructors teach

housewives the best means of planning their families' diet, instruction in canning and the preservation of foods and such other household matters. Craft is not forgotten. Much of the furniture used in the Homestead is made by the workers in their own co-operative shops. Schools and libraries are formed.

Subsistence Homestead projects have been erected near the following towns and cities:

- Tulsa, Okla.
- Elkins, W. Va.
- Reedsville, W. Va.
- Birmingham, Ala.
- Jasper, Ala.
- Los Angeles, Calif.
- Wilmington, Del.
- Jasper County, Ga.
- West Frankfort, Ill.
- Decatur, Ind.
- Granger, Iowa.
- Austin, Minn.
- Duluth, Minn.
- Hattiesburg, Miss.
- Lowell, Miss.
- McComb, Miss.
- Meridian, Miss.
- Tupelo, Miss.
- Richton, Miss.
- Hightstown, N. J.
- Rochester, N. Y.
- Wilmington, N. C.
- Dayton, Ohio.
- Youngstown, Ohio.
- Greensburg, Pa.
- La France, S. C.



Courtesy Subsistence Homesteads Division
One of the Model Houses Erected Near Crossville, Tenn.

- Taylors, S. C.
- Crossville, Tenn.
- Arlington, Tex.
- Beaumont, Tex.
- Houston, Tex.
- Marshall, Tex.
- Three Rivers, Tex.
- Wichita Falls, Tex.
- Longview, Wash.
- Northern Wisconsin.

61 Per Cent of Structures Need Repairs

THE real property inventory, which is the most wide-spread census of its kind ever taken by the U. S. Government, has had reports to date from 53 cities. These reports throw light upon a field of labor and possible employment of great interest to electrical workers and other members of the building trades. An analysis of the reports from 53 cities made by the Research Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reveals that 61 per cent of the structures are in need of repairs. This fact alone indicates a large field of labor, of sales, and a big market for goods such as electric wiring, plumbing and other household appliances. This census has been made independent of the new housing administration set up under an act of Congress by President Roosevelt. James A. Moffett, the administrator of this new division, has come to Washington to get the renovising campaign under way. One of the first acts of Mr. Moffett is to make a study of the cost of building material prices and to investigate the relationship of hourly scales for labor and labor costs.

To turn back to an examination of the real property inventory reports we find that a surprising number of structures in the 53 cities reporting have electric wiring of some type. The figure is 90 per cent. It is apparent, however, that this wiring is of the old type and must be changed over if these houses are to be made to operate electric heating apparatus, air conditioning, mechanical refrigeration and other new appliances based upon electricity. Only 6 per cent of the structures have electric cooking facilities; only 17 per cent have mechanical refrigeration.

Families Crowd Dwellings

One indication of the effect of the depression upon standards of living is revealed by the fact that in these 53 cities 112,992 families are doubling up and sharing a single unit with another family. This of course means a degradation of the worker's standard of living.

It should be borne in mind that the real property inventory was made by a white-collar group of unemployed persons acting under the supervision of the Census Bureau. For the purpose of clarity the inventory distinguishes between residential structures and dwelling units, since many buildings such as apartment houses provide living quarters for more than one family unit. Suspicion is aroused that the census takers used a lenient yardstick in measuring habitability of the houses. They found that only 2 per cent of the structures were judged to be unfit for human habitation. The following analysis of the real property inventory report is of interest:

Residences	Number	Per Cent of Total
All residence structures	1,257,149	100
Structures in need of repairs	770,535	61

Real property inventory reveals great field of work. Renovising campaign gets under way. Electrical wiring ahead of some lines.

Residences	Number	Per Cent of Total
Structures unfit for human habitation	28,677	2
Structures built since beginning of 1930	90,748	7
Structures 40 years old or more	177,521	14

Dwelling Units	Number	Per Cent of Total
All dwelling units	1,825,096	100
Vacant dwelling units	121,649	7
"Extra" families sharing a single unit with another family	112,992	7
Too crowded dwelling units	259,528	16
Units having electric lighting	1,455,626	90
Units having electric cooking facilities	90,209	6
Units having mechanical refrigeration	274,064	17
Units having no private indoor water closet	320,902	20
Units having no bath tub or shower	409,427	25

The building trades unions are deeply interested in the activity of the new housing administration. M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, has given out the following interview to the press:

Hits Talk of High Wages

"We have heard a lot of talk about \$2-an-hour wages and \$13-a-day salaries in the building trades. They just don't exist."

"It is not the rate of the scale that interests the working man so much as the income he actually receives. A \$2-an-hour scale sounds interesting but when the worker is unemployed he can't eat the scale. Every thoughtful man knows that the workers in the building trades in the northern states are invariably out of work for several weeks of the cold winters and that their average earnings, even in normal times, are small."

"As a matter of fact, no such high wage scales now exist. In many sections of the country the masons and carpenters who were out of work voluntarily reduced their wage scales in the hope that work might be afforded them."

"In the contrast to the reductions voluntarily adopted by the workers, the manufacturers of building materials have arbitrarily increased their prices. If Mr. Moffett finds that these prices are unjustly high, we shall urge that the manufacturers reduce the prices and make the same voluntary contribution to building trades recovery that has been made by the men."

We have committed the Golden Rule to memory; let us now commit it to life.

We have preached Brotherhood for centuries; we now need to find a material basis for brotherhood. Government must be made the organ of Fraternity—a working-form for comrade-love.

Think on this—work for this.

—Edwin Markham.



Courtesy PWA
SUCH HOUSES AS THESE NOT ONLY NEED REPAIRS, BUT REPLACEMENTS

Planning Takes Hold in U. S. Government

WHAT of economic planning in the United States? It can be definitely reported that it has not been abandoned, and that it has become an integral part of the government program.

The President of the United States has created the National Resources Board. This board is charged, as its first immediate task, with a general study of land and water resources of the nation, looking toward definite legislation when the next Congress meets.

National economic planning has been a keystone of the New Deal. No one government department has been charged with this function. It has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the National Recovery Administration has not measured up to the needs of economic planning. Over in the Department of the Interior, a national planning board and a committee on land problems have been functioning. This board has employed certain experts to measure the opportunities and need for economic planning in the United States. This group, led by Dr. Lewis Lorwin of Brookings Institution, will make an elaborate report early in the fall.

The National Resources Board now supersedes the National Planning Board. It has the same personnel, namely: Secretary of the Interior Ickes as chairman, Secretary of War Dern, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Roper, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Relief Administrator Hopkins, Frederic A. Delano, Charles E. Merriam and Wesley C. Mitchell. The last three, in addition, will constitute an advisory committee to the board and will conduct most of the actual research.

President Roosevelt himself has repeatedly pointed out that long range planning is necessary for the United States. It is believed in Washington that he is now laying a permanent basis for the development of such a plan. That a great deal of planning has already gone forward in the United States is apparent. These planning efforts need co-ordination.

Outlines State Plans

Charles Eliot, 2nd, executive officer of the old National Planning Board, has spoken widely throughout the nation on planning, and in a recent address in Virginia, he spoke on planning efforts of the various states:

"A year ago state planning was an experiment in such forward looking states as New York and Wisconsin. Today 40 state planning boards are looking forward into the future of their states, and in at least eight of those commonwealths legislation has been enacted to put the work on a continuing basis. This extraordinary growth of the state planning movement cannot be accounted for in any other way than as an answer to a long felt need of the

National Resources Board charged with long-range task. Review of government activities given.

state governments and of the public generally. When the National Planning Board offered its cooperation to the governors of the several states last December, it hoped that possibly ten or a dozen states might be interested, and that, out of that number two or three state planning reports might result. Instead, a flood of applications came in from almost every state in the Union and instead of two or three reports as had been expected we now count on at least 28 preliminary reports of planning progress in as many states. . . .

"The National Planning Board in encouraging state planning activities has been insistent upon the independence of the state agencies and on the desirability of pursuing objectives and projects which may be of special importance in their respective states. The board has suggested possible lines of action and in its instructions to the consultants sent from Washington has requested them to include in their reports discussions of land-use, transportation integration and public works programs. These three subjects were picked out not because they are final objectives for planning work but because they seem to offer an opportunity for immediate progress and to provide useful fields for experiments within themselves.

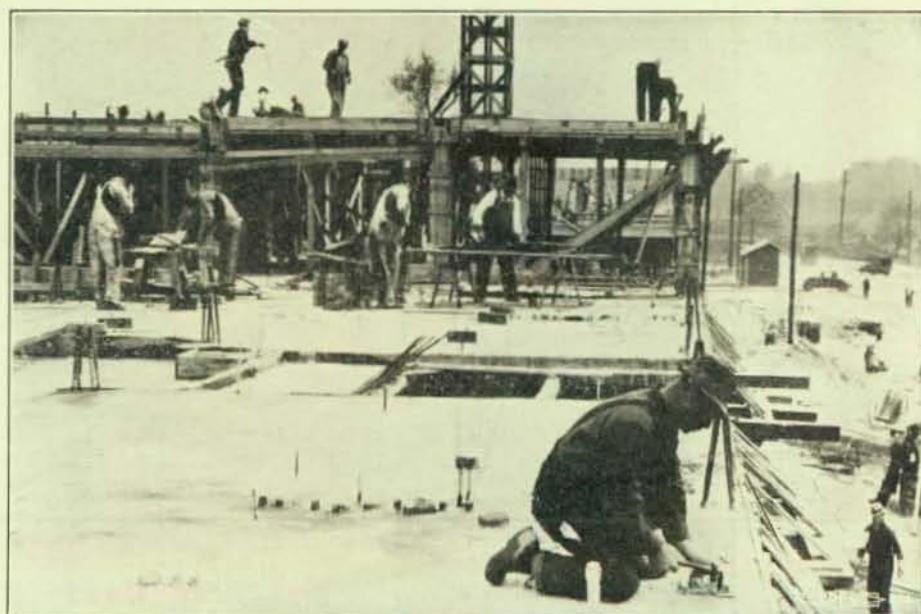
"Studies of land-use have, of course, been undertaken by many agencies over a long period of years and it has not been

supposed that state planning boards in a period of a few months could add any large volume of information to the data in government offices and in state and private institutions. It has been hoped however, that the state planning boards might bring together this existing material and reorganize it in a way which would put forward a few specific next steps in land policy. How are we going to encourage the most effective use of our land resources and how can we prevent their abuse? The previous work in this field in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and other states indicates that there is a real chance to make some progress with studies of land-use in co-operation with the Interior Department, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other agencies of the federal government. . . .

Integration Needed

"In addition to the general objectives of providing security and opportunity for the people of the commonwealth, recognizing the need for integration of planning efforts, and adoption of specific planning program in the field of land use, transportation, and public works the state planning boards are also undertaking special work and research in a great variety of other fields. It is natural, for instance, that the boards in New England and the Pacific Northwest, and in Wisconsin, have a special interest in recreation. The state planning boards of the arid areas of the West are particularly interested in water resources. A number of states are making studies into the possibility of reorganizing county government by consolidating the jurisdictional units of the state. Similar studies of consolidations

(Continued on page 360)



Courtesy PWA

One of the Community Housing Projects Getting Under Way in Philadelphia.

Distinction Between Labor Rates and Cost

By Friendly Employer

*Editor,
Electrical Workers' Journal,
Washington, D. C.*

Sir: If I were on the editorial staff of your interesting publication I would be prompted to suggest that your readers, including I. B. E. W. members, contractors, owners and economists, might be interested in recognizing and noting the distinction which frequently exists between labor rates and labor costs.

Recently the writer overheard a conversation in which an electrical contractor undertook to convince an owner that, at least in his industry, such a distinction does prevail.

The contractor pointed out that in the case of the operation of a constant speed punch-press, for example, the labor cost is likely to be directly proportional to the labor rate, chiefly because experience and knowledge, beyond a certain degree, will not serve to improve the product nor to increase the volume of production.

The owner readily agreed that both

Experienced entrepreneur asks that difference between hourly scales and actual labor bill be made. Custom-made product different.

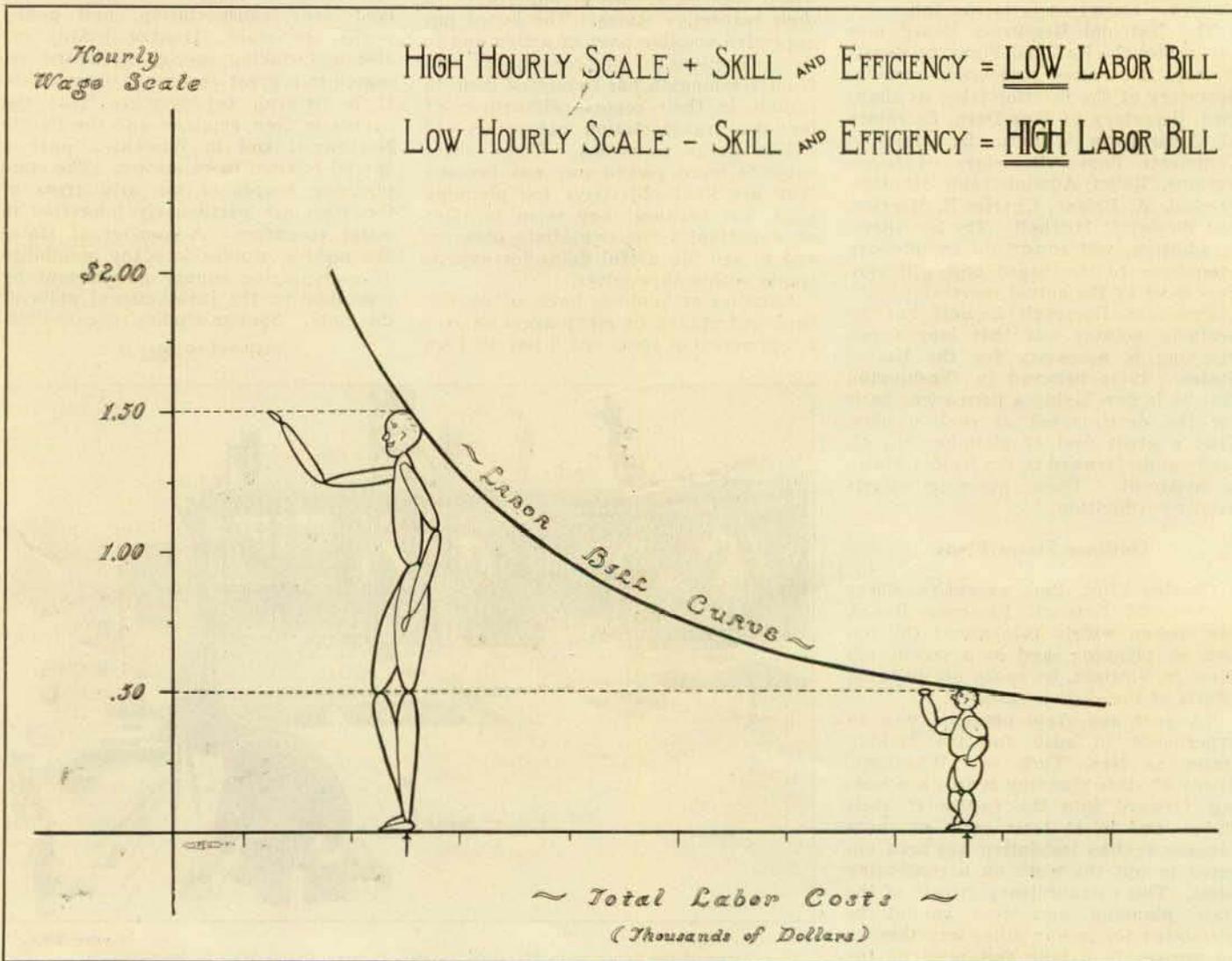
the quality and the quantity of an electrical worker's production usually may be affected to a great extent by his knowledge and experience, or by lack of same, and that the electrical worker is engaged in building what might justly be termed a "custom-made" product, judgment and experience being important factors.

In furtherance of his argument, the contractor explained that one of the chief functions of his engineers and superintendents was to aim for a low labor cost and high quality, the labor rate being of secondary consideration. To obtain the lowest cost for any specific operation, he insisted, it usually de-

velops that the man assigned to that branch of the work is one selected on account of his recognized knowledge and experience, for which qualification he is entitled to receive pay at a rate based upon his productive capacity, and he claimed that high labor costs frequently go hand in hand with low labor rates.

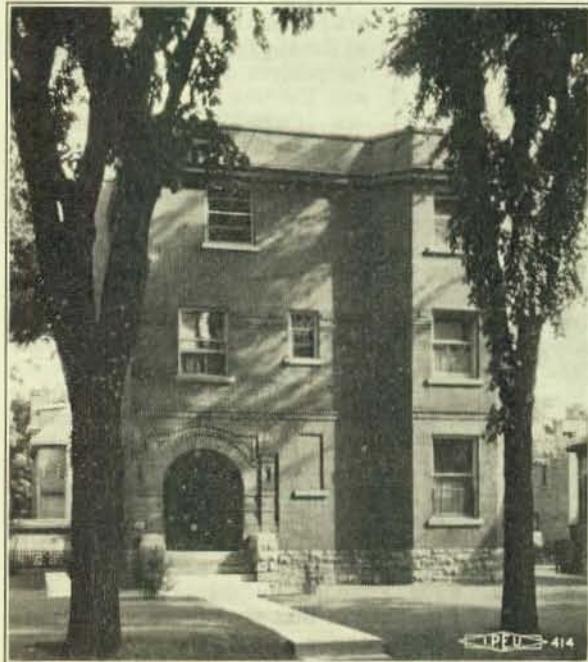
Possibly but few of your readers have been inclined to analyze the subject of the relation of wage rates to production costs, but it might be agreed that it is to be regretted that in discussions regarding the building industry so much attention is given to hourly wage rates rather than to the monthly or annual income of those in the industry, or to developing the demand for a high-grade finished product. It would be rare to have a prospective buyer of an automobile, for example, inquire as to the wage rate paid to the mechanic who cut the teeth in the timing gears, but it may reasonably be assumed that he was no shop handy-man.

COMMENTATOR.



Canada's Labor Movement is 50 Years Old

FIIFTY years of effort. Fifty years of achievement. Briefly, such is the record of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. But the story cannot be fairly or adequately told in these few words. The life of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is to a large extent synonymous with the life of the Dominion of Canada.



Headquarters, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Ottawa.

While the continuous life of the Congress dates from 1883, there are records which show that the Congress was originally founded in 1873 and when it is realized that the life of the Dominion of Canada as a self-governing unit of the British Empire commenced only 14 years before—the first Parliament of Canada was opened on November 1, 1867—it will be seen that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is practically as old as the Dominion itself.

Those must have been stirring days. The founders must have been sturdy men and real pioneers. Canada could not, in those days, have been called an industrial country. Yet there was already need for organization of workers on the industrial field and some had been in existence for some time. Already there was organization on a craft basis. There was also the Knights of Labor. Local unions of the International Typographical Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and builders' laborers' unions were in existence as well as assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

Activity in labor organizations in those days was a far different thing from that of today. Authorities looked with disfavor upon labor organizations. In London the Knights of St. Crispin—

Observes half-century birthday this month. Inescapably bound up with that of United States. Real progress made.

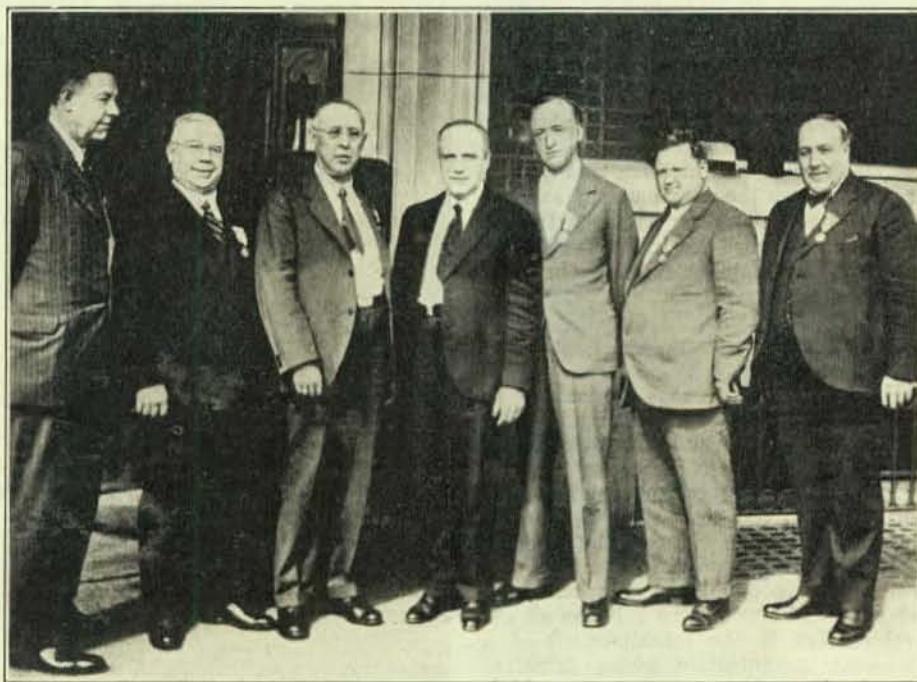
an organization of shoemakers—who used to meet in the loft of a barn, were prosecuted under the anti-conspiracy law, as were some typographical unions in other parts of Canada. To get some idea of the conditions prevailing in those days it has to be remembered that the first northwest rebellion occurred in 1870 and it took the troops three months of that year to move, by portage and trails, from Ontario to what is now the Province of Manitoba. Winnipeg was then little more than a Hudson's Bay Company outpost. The Reil Rebellion occurred in 1885 and the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway were under construction. The population of Canada was less than half what it is today.

But Canada was not destined to stand still. The type

of men of those days was high. They were hardy, ambitious and men of vision. Here was a mighty country, replete with possibilities. Already those possibilities were being taken advantage of. Canada was being brought into a position where she would be able to take her place in the Society of Nations. In 1874 the Agricultural College in Guelph was opened. The Royal Military College in Kingston was opened in Kingston in 1876, and 1877 saw the founding of the University of Manitoba, and what is of importance, the exportation of wheat to the United Kingdom. In 1880 the contract was signed for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and on May 2, 1881, the first sod was turned. These were indeed tremendous times. The men of labor were also in the van.

The need for protection on the industrial field had been recognized for some time. Now there was a need for careful watching. Laws were necessary for the government of the new country. There was the advantage of knowledge of conditions in the older civilizations. That these new laws should be made to serve all classes of society, the servant as well as the master, was important. The experiences of the past were to serve as a guide to the pioneers. The philosophy expounded by a famous Irishman—"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance"—was to be heeded. Much was ahead of the organized workers.

Why does the Trades and Labor Congress exist? From the earliest days of trades unionism in Canada the unity of



1933-34 OFFICERS OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Reading from left to right: Percy R. Bengough, vice president (Machinists, Vancouver); Comptroller James Simpson, vice president (Typos, Toronto); P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer (Typos, Ottawa); Tom Moore, president (Carpenters, Niagara Falls); Robert J. Tallon, vice president (Machinists, Calgary); Fred White, M. L. A., fraternal delegate to A. F. of L. (Typos, Calgary); John McLeod, fraternal delegate to British Trades Union Congress (Bricklayers, Toronto).

interest existing between the organized workers in the United States and those in Canada has been recognized. Accordingly, the principle of internationalism, so far as such a term is applicable to the relations between these two countries, has governed to a large extent the organization of labor in the industrial field. Until comparatively recent years this principle suffered no serious challenge and although efforts have been put forth seeking to establish trades unionism upon a purely national basis in Canada, the overwhelming majority of Canadian organized workers, whose work is deemed to make them eligible for membership in the international unions, are so organized.

Canada and the United States offer a most unusual situation. There are about 5,000 miles of border. The relationship between the two countries is such that it is not felt necessary for either country to guard the border with one fort or one soldier. No parallel to such a condition exists anywhere else in the world. Then again, the peoples of the two countries, while cosmopolitan in character, emanate from the same sources. They have the same traditions, the same hopes, the same ambitions and the same aspirations. Together we are striving towards the same goal. Across the imaginary boundary line the capital of both countries flows freely and in many cases in both countries the capital of one country is invested in industrial enterprises in the other and the workers in either country may easily be employed by employers of the other country. So far as trade union matters are concerned, the American Federation of Labor is the recognized head of organized labor on the North American Continent.

This form of organization was considered to ensure the maximum of solidarity and strength so far as the activities of organized labor were directed to the relations intimately existing between employer and employee.

Canada's Congress Guards Legislation

However, when trade unionists in Canada began to recognize that in addition to protecting and promoting their interests, in so far as these were capable of being included in agreements with employers, it was necessary to promote their own welfare through the medium of legislation, a problem presented itself which was incapable of solution along international lines. The solution of the problem lay in the establishment of a Canadian organization whose principal function it would be to act as the vehicle for the expression of the legislative demands of Canadian workers. For the performance of this function the Trades and Labor Congress was organized and throughout its history it has somewhat

Message of Canada's Prime Minister for the Journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

I am very pleased to be able to avail myself of the kind invitation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to express my personal good wishes to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in this year of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

Trade unionism as we now know it was born out of the so-called industrial revolution, and represents a natural development from conditions prevailing in an industrialized society. Within the last century, the trade union movement has become an integral part of the mechanism of industrial organization, and has obtained in its various forms almost universal recognition throughout the civilized world. Canadian trade unions as a whole have, since their inception, pursued courses which have secured justice for labor and at the same time maintained peace in industry.

My earnest hope for the year 1934 is that it may bring that substantial measure of economic improvement of which there are already many indications, and I am confident that Canadian organized labor will continue to co-operate with other responsible elements in Canada in the great national effort to assure better living conditions and the happiness of our people.—R. B. Bennett.

rigidly adhered to this limitation of its work.

While the Congress was founded in 1873, it did not become active until 1883. A convention was held in that year in Toronto, of which there is very little record. The next convention was held in Toronto in 1886. Fifty-seven organizations, all in Ontario, were represented. The president was Charles March, of the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto, and the secretary-treasurer was David

Hastings. The income was derived from an assessment of \$1 on each organization and during the year it was necessary to levy an assessment of \$5 to meet printing and other expenses.

The Knights of Labor organization was the dominant and most actively militant force in the movement of that time. At the convention held in Hamilton in 1887, 27 of the 42 delegates in attendance represented assemblies of the Knights of Labor and the remainder came from trades and labor councils, International Typographical Union, Carpenters and Joiners, Painters and Decorators and local builders' laborers' unions. The predominance of the Knights of Labor was maintained until 1893. In that year the convention was held in Montreal and 40 of the 74 delegates in attendance directly represented Knights of Labor assemblies. During the following three years the strength of the Knights of Labor waned rapidly and at the Quebec convention, held in 1896, there were present only 16 representatives of the Knights of Labor out of a total of 54. From this time on the determination of the policy of the Congress has been mainly in the control of the international organizations.

Up to 1889 the Congress conventions were attended by delegates from Ontario, but in that year there was a large representation from the Province of Quebec, and in 1890 delegates were present from British Columbia. Thus the activities of the Congress took on an interprovincial and Dominion character. The principal motive for the sending of delegates from British Columbia was the flooding of the labor market with cheap Chinese labor. While this question proved a difficult problem and for many years scant attention was paid to the contentions of Congress, progress was made. In 1895 delegates were present from Manitoba and from that time on Congress functioned on a national basis until all the provinces in the Dominion were included.

Has Brilliant Record

That the existence of the Congress has been fully justified, there can be no doubt. A cursory examination of legislation on the statute books of the Dominion and the provinces will fully demonstrate this fact. Further, the degree in which most of this legislation is enforced will also bear witness. The early reports of Congress' proceedings reveal the intolerably unhealthy and dangerous conditions which attached to many occupations, and also indicate that where legislation designed to afford some measure of protection, did exist, no reasonable effort was made to enforce it.

It would be almost impossible to give a full list of the legislation enacted because of the direct or indirect efforts of the Con-

(Continued on page 362)



TOM MOORE
President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Originators of Unionism Sleep in Canada

By E. INGLES, Vice President for Canada, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

THIS year, in Canada, labor is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Throughout the British Empire, and particularly in the British Isles, labor is this year celebrating the 100th anniversary of the trial and sentencing to "penal transportation."

To Canada this incident has significance, for in this country lie the mortal remains of five of the six men of Dorset.

About the time of the first reform



HEADSTONE. GEORGE LOVELESS

bill in England, when state emigration to Canada was being promoted because of the pressure of population and the increase of pauperism, the tillers of the soil were painfully at the mercy of those for whom they drew affluence from the soil. A few agricultural laborers in Dorsetshire were emboldened to act together so that they might secure better wages. They obtained a promise that they would be paid as well as the men in other districts. However, it was not long before this promise was forgotten and soon their wages were reduced below those of their neighbors. Their wages were reduced from 11 shillings to seven and they had received notice that another shilling was to be lopped off.

Some time previous the legal bar to organization had been repealed and some progress in organization of workers was being made. This was alarming to employers and efforts to curb organization were being made. An old

Tolpuddle Martyrs began great union tradition in England. "Framed", they were imprisoned. Later went to Canada to live.

law against secret oaths was resurrected. When the men of Dorset got together, spies were used to secure information against them. They had organized "The Friendly Society of Agricultural Laborers." In May, 1834, George Loveless, leader of the band; James Loveless, his brother; Thomas Standfield and his son, John; James Brine and James Hammett, brother-in-law of the Lovelesses, were arrested and thrown in prison. After a trial, which many have characterized as a farce, the men were sentenced to "penal transportation." These were men of high standing. Three of them, including George Loveless, were Wesleyan preachers.

Origin of Now Old Practices

The men were tried before Judge Williams, who, in his sphere and generation, seems to have been an emulator of Judge Jeffreys, who held his bloody assizes in the same town in 1689, and there condemned 292 persons to death.

Upon their return to England George Loveless wrote his "Diary" and "The Victims of Whiggery." His brother James wrote "A Narrative of the Sufferings of Six Dorsetshire Laborers." In one of these, in discussing the trial says, "The grand jury appeared to ransack Heaven and earth to get some clue against us, but in vain. Our characters were investigated from infancy to the present moment, our masters were inquired of to know if we were idle or attended public houses, or some other fault in us, but they had common honesty enough to declare we were good laboring servants and they had never heard any complaint against us. And when nothing could be raked together the unjust Judge Williams ordered us to be tried for mutiny and conspiracy under an Act 3, of George III, Chap. 123, for the suppression of mutiny among the marines and seamen a number of years ago at Nore."

When asked if he had anything to say Loveless handed the following short defence in writing: "My Lord, if we have violated any law it was not done intentionally. We have injured no man's reputation, character, person or property. We were uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives, and children from utter degradation and starvation. We challenge any man or number of men to prove that we have acted or intended to act differently to the above statement." In reading the statement the Judge so mumbled that "although I

knew what was there I could not comprehend it," writes Loveless.

Made Horrible Example

They were found guilty, as the judge said, "not for anything that they had done or as he could prove that they intended to do, but for an example to others." He considered it his duty to pass the sentence of seven years' penal transportation across his majesty's high seas. They were immediately sent in



SILOAM CHURCH, LONDON, ONTARIO
Burial Ground of George Loveless.

chains to Hobart Town, Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land).

An effort was made to have George Loveless incriminate his friends at the price of his own freedom and in this they failed and in the hour of sentence his spirit rose superior to his resentment. Immediately he heard his doom he wrote what could only have come from a noble mind and a pure heart.

"God is our guide! From field, from wave,
From plough, from anvil, and from loom,
We come, our country's right to save,
And speak the tyrant faction's doom.
We raise the watchword, Liberty,
We will, we will, we will be free."

"God is our guide! No swords we draw,
We kindle not war's battle fires;
By reason, union, justice, law,
We claim the birthright of our sires.
We raise the watchword, Liberty,
We will, we will, we will be free."

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The San Francisco Industrial Association

THE San Francisco Industrial Association came into power in 1921. It numbers among its board of directors and advisory board representatives of the following powerful corporations:

The General Electric Company
American-Hawaiian Steamship Company
Pacific-Portland Cement Company
California Barrel Company
Southern Pacific Company
Firemen's Fund Insurance Company
Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Bank of California
Pacific Coast Division, U. S. Rubber Co.
California Trust Company
Standard Oil Company
Matson Navigation Company
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

The association came into power in 1921 in breaking a building trades strike and by using strong-arm methods against employers to force them not to treat with unions. These methods have been described in full in a standard work entitled "Industrial Relations in the Building Industry," by William Haber, Michigan State College.

Uses Financial Leverage

First, the association raised a large fund for re-imbursement contractors for individual cash losses. Second, the association instituted a permit system which enabled a contractor to secure building materials only if he did not deal with the union. If in the course of construction a job became unionized, material for other crafts was withheld until the condition was corrected. Thousands of permits were issued. The union tried to defeat the permit system in the courts, but the United States Supreme Court ruled that commodities against which the permit system operated did not come under interstate commerce. Third, the Industrial Association has the co-operation of the banks to control credit of contractors and other employers and withheld credit if they did not do as the association wished. Fourth, the Industrial Association organized house-owners to fight unionism. Big industrial employers who were building structures often induced contractors to go non-union by giving them an award in cash.

Early in the establishment of the Industrial Association, the principle was set up that collective bargaining was "against the principles of the community." This of course is in direct contradiction to Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the whole edifice upon which labor provisions of the NIRA rests.

The Industrial Association has made an effort to take over the operation of industry and supersede the functions of unions. It has tried to fix wages by so-called impartial wage boards, established apprentice training, and hiring and firing through job agencies.

Powerful open-shop organization has clubbed employers into non-union positions for years. Has flouted collective bargaining since 1921, and is now breaking every labor tenet of NIRA.

Dr. Haber makes this comment upon the force of the San Francisco Industrial Association: "Not only have the workers been deprived of all opportunity of being represented in the councils of the industry and of having a voice in determining working conditions, but the virility of many employers' organizations has been reduced by the activities of the Industrial Association."

Strike for Union Recognition

The longshoremen's strike in San Francisco is primarily a strike for union recognition under the National Industrial Recovery Act. A strong company union was put into this industry 14 years ago and men were forced to tear up their

union cards. Last May these men took the company union cards and burned them as a gesture of independence and formed a new group of independent unionists. This precipitated the dock strike and all the other labor troubles in San Francisco. According to authoritative reports in such independent papers as the Philadelphia Record, the strike was prolonged deliberately by the Industrial Association of California for political purposes. It is to be noted that a liberal is running for the governorship of California on the Democratic ticket and another liberal on the Republican ticket, and the Industrial Association of San Francisco hoped to create political sentiment against both of these candidates in behalf of a conservative candidate in a good deal the same way as Calvin Coolidge was made a national political figure in the Boston police strike.

The crisis in San Francisco is not merely a labor crisis but one which involves the whole set of principles set up in the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Sleep without supping and wake without owing.



W. W. INGALLS

W. W. Ingalls, familiarly known as "Bob" Ingalls, who was initiated a member of Local Union No. 666 in 1911 and is still a member on a withdrawal card, has been appointed electrical construction regional director for six southern states, namely, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. He was always a hard working member and we know he will fill his new job with fairness to all and to the benefit of the public and the industry. We are happy of his appointment and wish him well.

New Analysis of Electrical Hazards Made

THE following has been filed with the National Recovery Administration:

More than any other industry the electrical construction industry exacts a double indemnity over those who work in it. Workers are subjected to the ordinary hazards of the construction job but in addition are subjected also to the hazards incident to the handling of electricity. The hazards incident to all ordinary construction are not light. The ordinary hazards of the construction industry include:

Injury by falls

Injury by falling objects such as tools
Injury by stepping on or striking objects

Injury from the use of machinery

Injury from dust and other substances.

In addition to these potential injuries the electrical worker in the construction field is subjected to the particular hazard of his trade; namely, injury or death by shock. Too often it is supposed that workmen dealing with circuits of low voltage are immune to injury or death. The insurance companies exact an extra premium for workmen dealing with circuits above 220 volts but do not consider as hazardous circuits of lower voltage.

Dr. M. G. Lloyd, authority on safety work in the electrical field for the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has punctured this fallacy and presented figures to show that voltages below 110 are dangerous. We are quoting at length from a paper prepared by Dr. Lloyd.

"Many electricians actually believe that such voltages as 110 or 220 volts are harmless. There is a tendency to blame fatalities at such voltages upon a weak heart or other personal deficiency, yet the electrician is the very one who ought to know that under certain circumstances such voltages are highly dangerous, and he ought to know what those circumstances are. If weak hearts were responsible, there must be many, many persons with weak hearts; and since we do not know who they may be, it would be better to treat each one as if he had a weak heart. Actually, a weak heart is not one of the essential elements.

"The secret of the situation is that voltage is not the sole element in the problem of shock, nor is it the most important. True, the voltage may be so high that it is the deciding factor, but it is the amount of current passing through the body that is important in producing death. If as much as 0.1 ampere (or 100 milliamperes) passes through that portion of the body containing the vital organs, death appears to be certain. The limbs, of course, may be severely burned without destroying the life of the subject. Even smaller currents than the above if passed through the vital organs may cause death, and as little as 25 milliamperes may

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers co-operates with National Electrical Contracting Association to point out workers' dangers on electrical construction jobs.

be fatal, and in any case is decidedly unpleasant.

"One of our most fundamental relationships in connection with electric currents shows the dependence of the current flowing upon both the voltage applied and the resistance of the circuit. When the human body forms part of the circuit, the current which flows depends upon its resistance. The resistance of the bodily tissues and the blood stream is not more than a few hundred ohms without the skin. It is the surface resistance offered by the skin at the point of contact that ordinarily constitutes the principal resistance, and where the skin is thick and dry this resistance may run to quite high values, even perhaps as high as 100,000 ohms. It is evident then that the condition of the skin is the principal element in determining the resistance of the human body when it is made a part of an electrical circuit and that for a given voltage it will largely determine the amount of current which flows. With the ordinary voltages used for lighting and most industrial purposes, it is consequently the condition of the skin which will determine whether a person receives a fatal shock. Where the skin is thin and moist, its resistance is greatly reduced, and contact under such conditions is highly dangerous.

"During the past year the National Safety Council has collected records of accidents occurring at low voltages, and I am glad to be able to present to you today an analysis of these cases, over 100 of which turned out to be fatalities. Some of these have occurred at 440 or 600 volts, and I have excluded such as these from my analysis and will deal with those fatalities which occurred on 110 or 220-volt circuits.

"The office of the National Electric

Light Association has also been collecting records of fatalities upon these low voltage circuits, and they have kindly made their records also available to me. These records cover more than 100 cases of death at not more than 240 volts. I feel that both of these records are representative of what is happening at the present time in this country. The two sets of data do not cover the same period of time nor the same geographical territory but they overlap in both of these particulars so that there may be some duplications in the two sets of data. No attempt has been made to eliminate such cases.

"We have available altogether 187 instances of fatal accidents which have occurred, according to the best available information, by contact of the human body with circuits not exceeding 240 volts, and a large majority (70 per cent) of which have occurred at 110 or 120 volts. Some of these fatalities have occurred in industrial plants and others have occurred in the home. Some of them have occurred outdoors. The following tables show how the accidents have been distributed according to location, and also how they may be classified according to the conditions existing at the time.

Table 1. Classification By Location

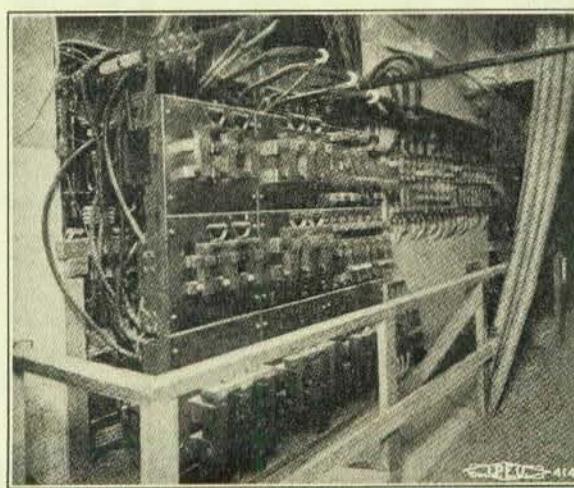
Industrial locations—	
Portable cords and lamps	38
Portable appliances	14
Exposed wires	26
Exposed switch	3
Ungrounded parts	3
Working with parts alive	13
Miscellaneous	8
	105
Domestic Locations—	
Bathtub cases	23
Other portable appliances	6
Wet basements or earth	22
Miscellaneous	17
	68
Other Locations	14
	187

Table 2. Classification According to Conditions

Involving defective equipment	80
Equipment damaged at time of accident	11
Involving code violation	14
Exposed wires	27
Handling live parts	19
Aerials and other amateur	9
Other improper procedure	16
Not otherwise classified	11
	187

The U. S. Department of Labor in Bulletin No. 507 entitled "Causes of Death by Occupation" supports the view of Dr. Lloyd that the work of inside wiremen is hazardous. This Bulletin says: "The title electrician includes all types of electrical workers except electrical linemen. The outstanding occupational accident of electricians—accidental electric shock—is responsible for 7 per cent of all deaths. Accidents of all kinds cause 20 per cent of the total number of deaths. There are more deaths from accidents than from any other cause."

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A Properly Guarded Switchboard Under Construction in an Imposing Large Office Building

National Capital Now Union Capital

THE past month has seen the establishment by two more important international unions, of headquarters in Washington, D. C. The United Mine Workers left their home in Indianapolis, where they have been located for 25 years, to come to the capital, where they have leased an entire floor of the Tower Building, a few blocks away from the A. F. of L. Building. The Asbestos Workers, who were formerly in St. Louis, now have leased offices in the Machinist Building, a busy center of union activity, which is directly across the street from the A. F. of L. Building.

In August the Oil Field, Gas and Refinery Workers of America, now with headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, will transfer to Washington. Other internationals planning to make the same relocation include the Molders' Union of North America, now at Cincinnati, and the Pattern Makers' League of America, also at Cincinnati. In addition to being the nation's capital, Washington is rapidly becoming labor's center of administration.

It is obvious that the unions changing location felt that it was of the utmost importance that their main offices should be established here or they would not have determined on a course which entails so much difficulty, expense—and the breaking of so many ties for those who have to leave their old homes, relatives and friends. However, the past year, with its concentration of interest for labor in NRA codes and in legislation which had to be forced through by solid strength, kept international union heads here constantly. They saw the advantages—in fact, the necessity—of bringing their offices here so that their union administration might be carried on efficiently and at the same time labor's part in government not be neglected. It also saves the expense, time and strain of constant travel for union executives.

Washington Strategic Center

This gradual centering of labor organizations in Washington, accelerated so dramatically this summer, is a pointer to the strategic importance of this city as a center of administration. Headquarters of national and international unions are scattered throughout the cities of America—Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Kansas City, Cleveland have their brotherhoods and internationals. They do not locate without good reason. And they do not remove their headquarters unless it is unavoidable. And all those who are moving are coming to Washington.

Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, which moved here from Chicago within the past few years, says the move was first

International Unions flock to Washington. Samuel Gompers' vision justified.

indicated because the organization wished to expand its work in the southern states and the action was voted at the 1929 convention which was held in Washington. At the same time, they were able to eliminate their legislative headquarters which they had been compelled to maintain for years, consolidate another southern office; and they found that their work was carried on more effectively.

Besides the A. F. of L. Building there are several other modern office buildings devoted to the headquarters of international unions and allied organizations, but these are so well filled at present that further expansion is necessary. The Machinist Building houses not only the international offices of the International Association of Machinists but also the Plumbers and Steamfitters, the National Women's Trade Union League, and the Asbestos Workers. The local union of carpenters here has their own building, also located near the A. F. of L. Building, and this also houses the International Union of Operating Engineers and International Union of Cigar Makers of America. The electrical workers, at 1200 Fifteenth Street N. W., have one of the handsomest modern office build-

ings in the city. "Labor", the influential weekly newspaper of the railroad brotherhoods, has its own building.

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union is located at 815 Fifteenth Street N. W. in the heart of Washington's financial district, having purchased a beautiful building downtown. Several other internationals, not able to find space in buildings owned and operated by unions, have taken quarters in commercial office buildings, most of them in the district between Eighth and Fifteenth Streets N. W. The Samuel Gompers memorial statue, a massive bronze monument, is set in a little park in the heart of this district.

Sam's Beginnings in Washington

Here, guarded by symbolic figures of labor, old Sam sits immortal, and we may imagine, muses of the primitive beginnings of a great movement—of his "first little office * * * about 10 x 8 * * * the furniture * * * consisting of a kitchen table * * * and a box for my chair," as he related in "Seventy Years of Life and Labor"—with a child's writing desk which someone had given his daughter Rose, and which his son Henry took down to the office, put legs under it and nailed it to the wall—the empty tomato boxes donated by a friendly grocer which were transformed into files—
the small conveniences contrived without money by loving hands.

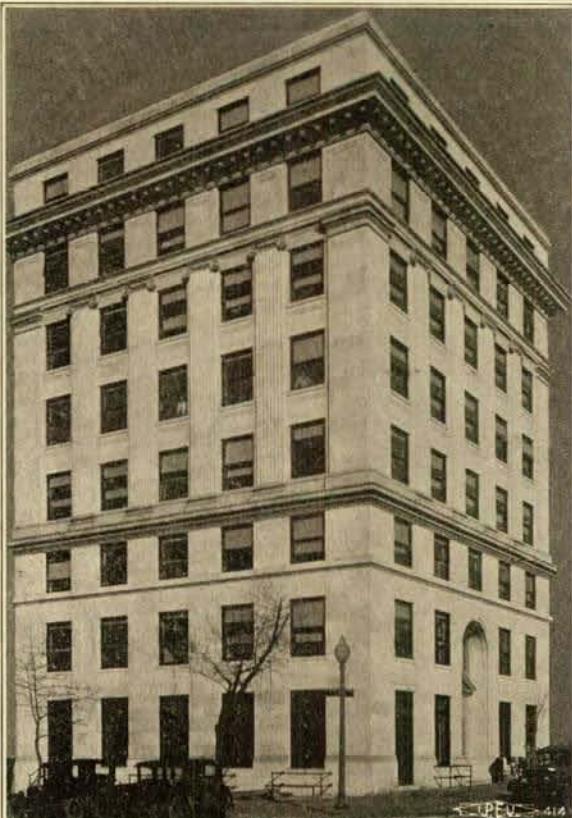
The American Federation of Labor had so grown in resources and influence by 1897 when Gompers moved his headquarters from New York City to Washington that a three-room suite had to be provided, and continued to spread and outgrow its quarters in one building after another until the 1908 convention authorized the Federation to erect its own building at Ninth and Massachusetts Avenue N. W., which was dedicated by President Woodrow Wilson, who thus recognized the part of organized labor in American life, as his Democratic successor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, did in dedicating the Gompers memorial.

Recent additions to the family of international unions in Washington have been the American Federation of Government Employees at the Ouray Building, Eighth and G Streets, N. W., which was organized in August, 1932, and now has 131 locals, 48 of them in the capital; the Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Cigar Makers and as we have mentioned, the United Mine Workers, Asbestos Workers, and the National Women's Trade Union League.

The complete roster includes:

International Association of Asbestos Workers, Machinist Building.

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1200 15TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

How Noon-day Sunlight "Makes" Hollywood

By EUGENE W. SEBRING, Studio Electricians and Sound Technicians Local Union 40

VOICE synchronization with the film has caused considerable discussion among the members of the illuminating, photographic and directorial branches of the film industry. In 1929 it was said by many that the days of carbon lamps were through. It is now 1934, and the good old carbon lamp and high intensity arc are still with us.

Through the faithful and untiring efforts on the part of electrical chiefs and cameramen and much research work on

Description of various lights used in the art of technical production in film studios.

but those who advocated soft (incandescent) lighting found another bad feature and made the most of it for awhile. This was the noise that was sometimes made by the motor in the lamp. Earl Miller, chief electrician at Paramount, began experimenting to find some method of doing away with this evil. He finally found that by using a toggle switch to cut out the motor, and with the assistance of the choke coil the lamp could be burned until the entire trim had been used.

Relative Value of Lamps

One of the longest scenes ever shot in this manner was in "Coquette" (United Artists), starring Mary Pickford. Six cameras were used under the supervision of Carl Struss. The actual footage for each camera was 990 feet. The duration of the scene was 11 minutes, and the hard lights were fed by hand. Scoops have been used for overhead lighting with success, but it has been found that they must be shaken up more often than in the old days of silent pictures.

much for what has and is being done with the arc light in sound pictures. Let us now discuss the relative value of the various lights being used in motion picture photography.

No one questions the fact that for perfect photography you must have noonday sunlight to bring out the proper values of the colors in the range of the spectrum.

In discussing relative values I have segregated the two different types of light used in the studios on two graphs. Chart "A" represents soft or incandescent light, and Chart "B" hard or carbon light.

Let us analyze Chart "A" first:

A. The broad dark curve designates the visibility of the naked eye in respect to the range of the spectrum. It will be noted that you see no ultra-violet, very little violet, and no infra-red. The colors that are most perceptible are green, yellow-green and yellow.

B. The Cooper-Hewitt or mercury tube, light emission starts well in the ultra-violet; then courses through to violet; then increases rapidly until it reaches the maximum of light value in the yellow-green and yellow; then drops rapidly until it fades out on the line between orange and red-orange. You will note that there is no red in this light.

C. This light is the ordinary vacuum type incandescent lamp.

D. This curve represents a gas filled lamp operating at medium efficiency.

E. Represents a modern high voltage gas filled lamp as used in motion picture photography. It starts well in the ultra-violet, ranges up rapidly until it reaches a maximum in the red.

Now let us examine Chart "B" sunlight and the carbon arc.

F. The broad dark curve on the chart represents noon sun-light. It takes in a good portion of ultra-violet ranging up rapidly until it reaches the blue and blue-green. Then very gradually it decreases into the red, taking in a good quantity of the infra-red.

G. Is northern sky-light, and is a very good light for photography.

H. On the chart represents a D. C. current hard cored carbon light. The energy radiates from the positive crater at a color temperature of 4000 degrees C. This, like the incandescent lamp (E) has more red than is needed.

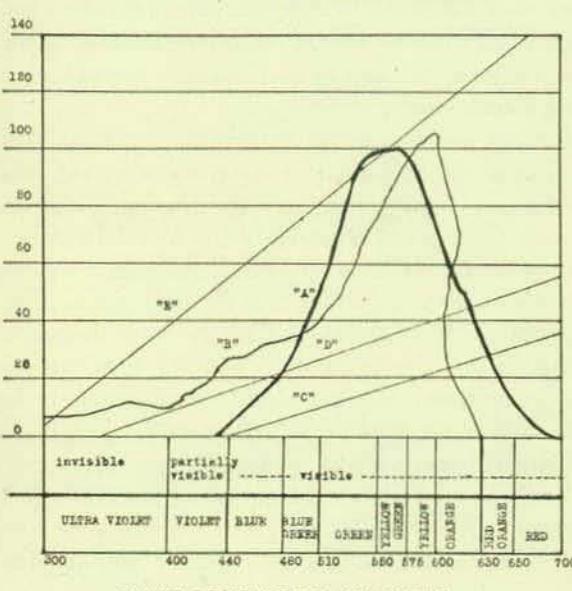
I. Denotes the energy distribution in relation to wave lengths of a high intensity arc.

Arches Considered Good

Agreeing that noon sunlight is perfect light for photography, let us compare curve "J", the high intensity arc with curve "F" sunlight. I doubt if any lamp will ever be made that will come any

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CHART "A", SOFT LIGHT GRAPH

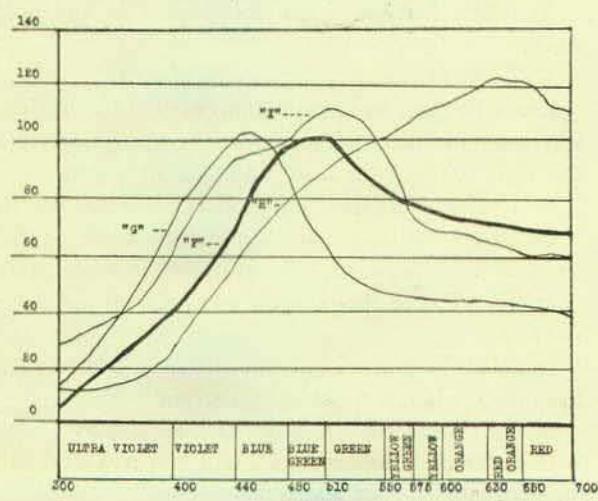


A. Visibility of the naked eye. B. Cooper-Hewitt tube.
C. Vacuum type incandescent lamp. D. Gas-filled lamp.
E. High voltage, gas-filled studio type lamp.

the part of several studios, pictures are still being made with hard lights. In fact, there are several directors who insist on arc lights (and efficient operators) to get perfect photography. On the Paramount lot von Sternberg is directing "Catherine the Great," a gigantic costume picture of early Russia, in which Marlene Dietrich is starring. Bert Glendon is the first cameraman. In this picture, hard light is being used with great success. The key light in "Throne Room" scene was a Winfield-Kerner rotary. Numerous 80 amp. rotaries are being used and several sun arcs have found their places on the sets. On one set in the "Border Legion" 24 sun arcs were used. One of the pictures in which numerous hard lights were used is "Hearts in Dixie" (Fox). The "Jubilee" scene was shot entirely with carbon and high intensity arcs and lamps: 42 sun arcs, 163 twin arcs, 20-80 Amp. rotaries and 12-120 Amp. spots.

William Johnson, chief electrician at R. K. O., is credited with the original experimenting with choke coils which are now used in all of the studios to eliminate generator hum. This did away with one bad feature of the carbon lamp,

CHART "B", HARD LIGHT GRAPH



F. Noon sunlight. G. Northern sky light. H. Plain carbon arc. I. High intensity arc.

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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No. 8

Definition of Capitalism John W. Davis, legal defender of great corporations, sees the need for a new definition of capitalism. Here is his definition:

"There are some to whom the phrase is but a synonym for the right of men to own and to accumulate property by their own efforts; to use it to their personal gain; to trade freely and at will with one another; to make contracts and be bound by them; to live under laws passed by their elected representatives; to set fixed limits to the powers their governments may exert; to be free from hourly superintendence; to pursue their lawful callings in such manner as they may themselves elect. * * *

"In this sense laissez-faire is curiously like the things our sires and grandsires gave their lives for, and to which they gave the name of Freedom."

This is worth examining somewhat minutely.

1. *Right of men to own and accumulate property by their own efforts.*

There are more propertyless men in the United States than in any country of the world. Men work a lifetime and die in a pauper's grave, or see their life's savings swept away by a depression. The capitalistic system has thus failed to protect the property rights of a great section of the population.

2. *To trade freely and at will with one another.*

And Mr. Davis and his class believe in and defend tariff walls.

3. *To make contracts and be bound by them.*

Labor through its organizations has been struggling for half a century for this right, and is struggling bitterly today for this right without the least aid from the system.

4. *To live under laws passed by their elected representatives.*

Or to see the laws jokered into uselessness, or maladministered, or made dead letters by a hireling judiciary system.

5. *To set fixed limits to the powers their governments may exert.*

In short, to prevent government from protecting the weak from the predatory attacks of the strong.

6. *To be free from hourly superintendence.*

In order that the predatory rich and powerful may exploit the unorganized poor and weak.

7. *To pursue their lawful callings in such manner as they may themselves elect.*

So that individualism may become license, and industry chaotic.

No, Mr. Davis and his class should bring their high-sounding definitions more in line with practice, with truth, with facts.

Fascism Is Not Enough Now that unpopularity of Herr Hitler both in and out of Germany has swelled to thunderous proportions, American news papers frankly admit that Herr Hitler is being dummy for the German steel trust. Fritz Thyssen, war lord and steel manufacturer, is the real dictator of Germany and tells Herr Hitler what to do. The significance of Hitler's waning popularity and impending fall is that Fascism can not meet the situation in Germany as it has failed to meet the situation everywhere else. It is without program for the reconstruction of economic life so that the great masses can participate in a standard of living fit for human beings.

While Fascism wanes in power both in Germany and Austria (for already the pendulum of Austria has swung back toward democracy), that triumvirate of reactionary propagandists, Mark Sullivan, William Hard and David Lawrence, continue to work for a Fascist regime in America. One of David Lawrence's pet proposals is a code for labor unions under NRA. He refuses to recognize that the National Industrial Recovery Act, Section 7A, is already a code for labor, for this democratic arrangement does not please Mr. Lawrence. He is using the same methods of propaganda that the League for Industrial Rights has repeatedly used, namely, to appropriate the terms of democracy while working for an autocratic goal. Mr. Lawrence and his cohorts are against regimentation, they say, but they are looking for further regimentation of labor.

Tesla's Death Beam

Nikola Tesla, Italian inventor in the electrical field, announces the invention of a death beam. The 78-year old experimenter, claims that his silent bolt of energy can bring down 10,000 enemy airplanes at a distance of 250 miles, and destroy in a twinkling of an eye an army of a million men—a whole population. So vital this death beam is, it destroys without leaving a trace of a corpse behind.

Nikola Tesla has faith in his invention, and he believes that it will end wars. For he visualizes the girdling of each nation by the defending death beam, so that the nation's boundaries cannot be crossed by an invader. Powerful stationary power houses are needed to generate the ray. These cannot be made mobile, and this fact precludes offensive use of the death-beam.

And yet, we would be much more comfortable if the 78-year old inventor would go to the grave with his discovery buried with him. We do not share his optimism or his hope. We do not share his exalted conception of the purely defensive character of the new, awful instrument of death. Once give this power to the world, and the Hitlers will find a way to use it offensively.

Tesla's new invention calls attention anew to mankind's predicament. Man's inventive faculty, his scientific achieve-

ments, have outrun his moral sense. Mankind now has more power than it can wisely use. It should not be entrusted with instantaneous, invisible, silent power of death over whole populations.

Solution by Co-operation Nothing is gained by blinking facts. America is not out of the woods yet. Between 12 and 16 million workers (varying estimates) are still out of work. Relief funds reach enormous proportions. Business sags. Whole industries are paralyzed. The economic machine creaks in all its joints. Obscuring prophets strive for leadership.

In such an hour it is good to go back to first things.

First thing: All mankind's achievements from first to last have been done through co-operation.

Even under a competitive system, achievement is not through competition, but through co-operation. Trade associations are forms and kinds of co-operation. Labor unions are forms and kinds of co-operation. Great buildings are erected; swamps drained; deserts made to raise grain; railroads built—all through co-operation.

Don't be confused in an age of brutal hypocrisy. Hold fast to the truth. Co-operation will achieve over any obstacle. Build up all aids to co-operation. Destroy all forms of competitive destruction.

Battle for Recognition Bitter uprisings of labor in the West have invariably occurred in cities usually spotted as open-shop towns. For years industrial associations in these cities have used force, chicanery, political influence, bribery, spies, thugs and every other known device of repression to keep labor unions from expanding. The spontaneous uprisings of labor in these communities must be interpreted, therefore, as merely an effort to secure the right of organization traditionally belonging to labor and guaranteed under Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is therefore very galling to social-minded people and to labor to hear Administrator Hugh Johnson who has been chiefly responsible for the failure for enforcement of 7A patronize labor in these open-shop cities when labor is only attempting to get what is its right traditionally and under the present law. The public should be reminded again that this issue determines the trend toward or away from democracy in this country. There can be no retention of democracy and no progress toward a more healthful life in these United States without labor having free and untrammeled right to organize in organizations of its own choosing.

Government Enters Business There is a force at work in the United States calling for reconstruction that is bigger than politics, ideas or the mere hopes and wishes of unfortunate millions. That force is necessity. The depression is not past. Need for reconstruction and action is just as great at this date as it was a year ago. This necessity—the necessity to feed, clothe and shelter millions of out-of-work men and their families—exerts awful

pressure upon the administration in Washington, and that pressure is changing American ideas, habits, trends and wishes. Take for instance the Relief Administration. Daily it is faced with the awful spectacle of out-of-work men and their families going to pieces under the impact of want and joblessness. They find that relief is not enough, that men must have jobs; and so as a part of rural rehabilitation the Federal Relief Administration contemplates participating directly in the meat and food canning business. They expect to put out-of-work people to work in the food industry so that they may feed themselves, all under government auspices.

President Tracy's First Year D. W. Tracy completed his first year as President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in July. We would be insensitive to fine achievement if we did not note here this quiet anniversary. Mr. Tracy came to Washington and to his new job from a remote district, at a time when more new problems were facing the union than at any time in its history. He has not been demonstrative, or showy, in his leadership, but he has buckled down to the task with a refreshing aggressiveness, a lively intelligence, a massive courage, and a good-natured technique, which have won for him a wide-spread respect throughout the nation. He is noted for his quiet decisiveness. Men know now that when he says—without pounding the table—"I shall do this thing"—he means it, means it even more than table-pounders. He is a real executive and a progressive, generous, decisive leader. Tracy has been tried by fire this year. He will never be found wanting.

Fixing Responsibility Subtle propaganda—whispers and innuendoes—are emanating from Washington. This takes the form of an attack upon labor. Labor, these critics declare, is responsible for the reputed failure of NRA. Labor has been stiff-necked, profiteering and non-co-operative. NRA could not bring recovery because labor prevented it.

This is a contention so low that it can be branded by only one word—a three lettered word impolite but forcible.

NRA has fallen short because Mr. Hugh Johnson and associates have never, at any time, sincerely sought to put the recovery law into effect. The law was predicated upon a definite economic theory namely that profits were to be curtailed, while purchasing power of the people was to be progressively increased through wage raises. The letter of the law was observed, but only the letter. Wages in the lower brackets were increased but total purchasing power was not augmented. Statistics support this. Corporations have made money this year, while 12 to 15 million men remain out of work, and millions employed find less money in pay envelopes.

The reputed failure of NRA can be placed and should be placed at the door of the recovery administration—there and only there. Labor fought gloriously but vainly to secure the fulfillment of the real aims of the recovery act. The recovery administration defeated these aims.



WOMAN'S WORK

AUXILIARIES SPUR ENTHUSIASM OF LOCAL MEMBERS

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THREE is a splendid tribute to women's auxiliary groups in connection with organized labor in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine. Their international auxiliary organization, known as the "Ladies' Society," is celebrating its 50th anniversary; the Brotherhood, therefore, has had experience with its auxiliaries long enough to know whether they are worth while. Here is the statement:

"Brothers, we are tremendously indebted to our Ladies' Society for the inspiration, encouragement and the genuinely practical aid the society has given our Brotherhood since its organization, and we should leave nothing undone to demonstrate during this Golden Anniversary Jubilee Year the gratitude that we feel for all this wonderful service."

In letters to the JOURNAL from auxiliaries and from locals that are fortunate enough to have auxiliaries, we find evidence that the women's efforts are appreciated in the I. B. E. W., too. It is not just that the women occasionally give a picnic or party where all may meet and enjoy social contacts. These gatherings are important, for they tend to promote good fellowship in the local. But perhaps the most important mission of the auxiliary is in the homes of its members, where mother and children are proud that "Daddy is a union man."

Here is an excerpt from a letter from an auxiliary press secretary:

Women's Influence Felt

"Some day the true importance of labor auxiliaries will be realized, then every union will have one. As the writer has asserted time and again—teach union men's wives the importance of demanding the union card, or its equivalent, the union label, when they buy or sell merchandise or labor. Their daughters then will be capable and willing leaders as well as members of teachers unions, when they teach; clerks unions, if they work behind the counter; stenographic unions, if in the business, or wherever their field of work may lie. The bulk of union men's sons join union organizations or the equivalent—professional associations if they follow a profession—but do the daughters? Why? Because the wives and daughters, as a usual thing, know as little or less about what Dad's union stands for as they do about his fraternal organizations.

"I repeat—instill the principles of

unionism in the women-folk of union families and when they attend church organizations, P. T. A. meetings, social service meetings, civic affairs of any description, women's clubs, etc., they will spread the gospel of organized labor in fields representatives of labor would never be able to reach otherwise."

Now to continue with the practical advice on organizing the auxiliary, drawn from letters from a group of I. B. E. W. women's auxiliaries.

Choice of Meeting Place

The choice of a meeting place should of course be made to suit the convenience of the greatest number of the members, as well as the time of meeting, and the number per month.

One group found it convenient to meet at the home of the wife of the business agent, who was an officer of the auxiliary, on the same nights as the union meetings. The men, returning from their meeting, would stop in to join in the auxiliary's social affairs and take their families home. Because there were many small children whose mothers had to bring them along, it was found advantageous to meet in a home, where the little ones could be put to bed. The value of a regular meeting place is apparent, but the auxiliary member who gave the use of her home in this way surely deserves much credit.

Several other auxiliaries write that they prefer to meet at a hall, usually the Labor Temple. One group has found a very inexpensive and convenient solution. They meet in the club room of a department store. The store maintains a nursery where the members of the auxiliary can leave their children, and they can do their shopping before or after the meeting. This auxiliary meets twice a month. Some auxiliaries meet at homes of members, taking turns, but those who can arrange it prefer to meet regularly at the same place.

Delegates Gather News

Many auxiliaries send delegates to such groups as the central labor council, the card and label council, labor political groups, and similar organizations. Recently one of our auxiliaries affiliated with the National Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries. Delegates bring their reports to the meeting and the members have the opportunity to inform themselves on the current news of labor in their city.

This is certainly worth while, because when a neighbor asks an auxiliary member, "Why does labor favor Mr. Jones for the city council?" Mrs. Gabber says he's no good," she will be able to give intelligent information, and help the cause of labor, instead of having to say, in great embarrassment, that she does not know anything about it.

And in time of any labor struggle, no matter whether it is the electrical trade or some other that is involved, the auxiliary members are eager to know the facts so that they can combat the wave of vicious propaganda that is spread by the newspapers, and the lying whispers that run from person to person, and are sometimes received and repeated for truth by those who ought to know better, just because "everybody loves a juicy scandal." This is certainly a time when an auxiliary member who knows the true conditions can step forward and nail a lie in its tracks, to prevent undermining of character and damage to labor's interests.

This also prevents misunderstandings in the homes, because the wives acquire the proper background to understand the efforts of their husbands' union and other unions.

The work of delegates is so important and so interesting that the auxiliary

(Continued on page 258)

Let's Get Organized!

Weren't we thrilled to have an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt for you last month! Because she was out of town for a few days we were afraid we would not get her o. k. on it in time to get it in the JOURNAL. But almost at the last minute, back it came by messenger from the White House, with "O. K.—many thanks—E. R." penciled across the top.

And we hope that Mrs. Roosevelt's advice is going to result in many more locals organizing auxiliaries, and in the women themselves really getting into action.

And we want more auxiliary correspondence, so you press secretaries, give us your news! Especially we want to hear from the new auxiliaries.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

I imagine that this letter is so long in getting to your office that maybe some of those kind friends who wrote those lovely letters of praise on the try-out in the April issue, might think we are hibernating again. But the real trouble is, we were a bit afraid to tax the good nature of our JOURNAL staff too far, and especially the proofreader. We believe in humane treatment of editors as well as everyone else.

I must say a few words to Mr. Edward M. Smith, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Dewey Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga. I hope you will some day have something nice happen to you and will experience the great thrill and warmth of gratitude in your dear generous, loyal hearts that I did when I received your letters. If every one of us could just remember that only the roses we receive while we live can we enjoy, then I am sure the world would hold few disappointments and the hardships would hold no terrors for us. A thousand thanks for those kind words and may nothing but success crown your every effort in every undertaking.

The auxiliary to Local 177 seems to still be on the up and up.

We are affiliated with the County Federation of Women's Clubs, and think it a wise move for all auxiliaries to do the same, wherever there is such an organization. In our county this organization is a delegate body. From each civic or woman's club in the county a delegation is appointed. In fact, it is almost a reproduction of a central trades union. Here it represents about 2,000 people, mostly women. There is a great power that could be used to advantage for the movement, if properly handled, one which we feel cannot be overlooked. The cost of affiliation is small and the benefits derived great. Another thing of great importance to our membership is attendance at the Central Trades meetings.

In Jacksonville, auxiliaries can only be fraternal delegates, but the central body welcomes us and we can sit in the meetings and observe the proceedings, and do we learn! There we find the active and the most progressive minds in all the crafts, assembled for the purpose of considering matters that affect the workers and there the plans are made to meet the situations as they confront us, and it is there that the results of the actions of the different crafts are made known to the rank and file. To the writer there is nothing quite so interesting, no movie can give such thrills. If you are looking for a good honest peppy scrap there is the place to go, so in summing the thing up will say, if you want a real thrill, if you want a good hearty laugh, or you want a good scrap, so that you can get real indignant and get something off your chest, or any other emotion you may care to have, can be experienced in the Central Labor Union meetings. And those of you who have limited experience in the handling of meetings can go there and get a liberal education along that line.

The study of your Roberts' Rules of Order will not help you nearly as much as will this practical work.

Our social secretary has been telling us she has something nice for us up her sleeve. Well, she certainly is expected to do something for us, for besides being social secretary of the auxiliary she belongs to the P. T. A., one or two fraternal orders, some church "sasieties", is an operator in a beauty parlor and keeps

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, L. U. NOS. 177 AND 862, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

(Continued)

BY-LAWS ARTICLE 1

Sec. 1. Meetings shall be held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p. m., at such place as is designated by the auxiliary.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be or-

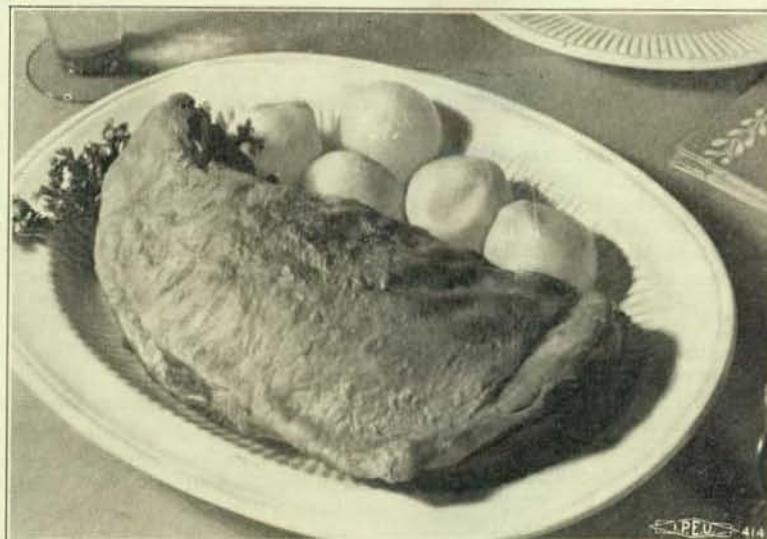
dered by the auxiliary by the president upon written demand of not less than five members of the auxiliary, or upon request of the electrical workers.

Sec. 3. Secretary shall notify all members of any special meeting. Said notice shall give the time and place of such meeting and the purpose for which the meeting is called.

Sec. 4. No business shall be transacted at any special meetings except that for which the meetings were called.

Sec. 5. Five members shall constitute

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Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Breast of Lamb Roast

By SALLY LUNN

The flavor of roast lamb is, in my mind, one of the characteristic flavors of summer. Like ripe cherries, or peaches, it reaches its height of perfection in the hot days; and in case of lamb roast, there is the further charm of its natural summer accompaniment, fresh mint sauce and fresh green peas.

It is not necessary to go to the expense of buying a leg of lamb, however, for there are other cuts just as deliciously flavored if less well known. Stuffed shoulder of lamb is excellent, and the breast of lamb, one of the cheaper cuts, will be tender and very tasty if carefully baked so as not to become dry.

The breast is usually trimmed off the length of the rib chops, in one piece with the foreshank. Have the butcher crack the bones of the breast so that it can be carved between the ribs. Remove the foreshank, cut off the meat from the bone, and grind it for the forcemeat stuffing. This is made with a combination of dry bread crumbs, chopped fried onions or chives, possibly chopped celery, tossed together with

the ground meat in a hot frying pan until the mixture is lightly browned. Season to taste, of course.

Make a pocket in the breast by cutting through the flesh close to the ribs. Sprinkle the inside of the pocket with salt and pepper, pile in the hot forcemeat stuffing lightly, and sew the edges together. Rub the outside with salt, pepper and flour. Lay the stuffed breast, ribs down, on a rack in an open roasting pan. Do not add water. Place the roast in a hot oven (480 F.) and sear for 30 minutes. If there is not sufficient fat to keep the meat from drying out, baste with fat, or lay a strip or two of bacon on top.

After searing, reduce the oven temperature rapidly to 300 F. and continue the cooking in the open pan until the meat is tender. The total time required will probably be one and a half to one and three-fourths hours. If there is more stuffing than the breast will hold, bake it in a separate dish, or use it as stuffing for onions to serve with the meat. Serve with brown gravy made from the drippings.

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Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

« « Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry » »

"LABOR MUST ORGANIZE OR PERISH"

AN appeal calling on all radio technicians to organize was recently circulated by a few wide-awake technicians in a large eastern city. We think the sentiments expressed deserve wider publicity.

Everyone recognizes the new era we have entered; but amongst broadcasters it seems the only ones not thinking actively about their future are the technicians. How can we afford to disregard this summons of opportunity when it almost knocks the door down? You've all read such statements as these in the papers: "The first and fundamental idea of the NRA is ORGANIZATION TO THE ULTIMATE." "Labor organization has a new place that it never occupied before;" "Labor must organize or perish;" "It is labor's right to select its own organization and its own representation, in such selection labor shall be absolutely free from employer's domination in that choice; no man shall be compelled or influenced to join a company union."

The above are direct quotations from General Johnson's words. The group writing this appeal honestly feel that unless some movement is started immediately that the just recognition of broadcast technicians will forever be lost. You can't help but see the golden opportunity to dignify our deserving profession by the formation of an organization, and thereby merit higher recognition from our allied workers (artists and musicians) as well as from our employers. We are not a bunch of soreheads wanting to use organization to rectify some grievance. We are more or less satisfied with our working conditions. BUT—how about six months or two years from now? Will we be working for the same money, or one-half? Forty or 80 hours per week? Without some cohesion to lend unity to all expression of our desires, our individual isolated efforts are meaningless. We need solidarity for our self-respect if for nothing more.

Modern broadcasting demands highly skilled technicians and we are termed that in the original broadcast code (and were accordingly rated at \$15 a week). If you know the stiff character of present-day license examinations which just fall short of an engineer's knowledge of the art, you would appreciate the high standing to which the Radio Commission seeks to raise our profession; so it is up to us to march abreast of these fellows and show that we deserve their respect.

Our present insensibility to this rare opportunity is in large part due to our scattered members and conflicting hours

with consequent lack of unified thinking. Single handed and aloof, you cannot derive one of the benefits of group activity. You must take the decisive step immediately and join hands with your fellow radio men.

Such action and such sentiments as were expressed by this group are commendable. It is proof that technicians are becoming organization conscious. Letters received at the International Office in Washington from technicians all over the country further prove that radio men are union minded. They are beginning to see the light. In the words of the members of the Brotherhood who have enjoyed union conditions and wages at radio stations for the past nine years: "It's about time!"

Pertinent Questions Answered

In the inquiries received the following questions are the ones most generally asked by technicians who contemplate affiliation with the I. B. E. W.:

(1) Question: "How can the I. B. E. W. successfully represent radio technicians and how do they know what it is all about?"

Answer: It has been the practice to take radio technicians into the existing local unions and give them the privilege of being a separate group. For instance, the original radio division in St. Louis has for the past nine years successfully conducted its own affairs, elected its own officers and solved its own problems at separate meetings. When dealings with the employers arise, the radio men consult with the local union's business manager who makes the contact with the employer and in the past he has successfully settled all controversies. A committee is usually first appointed to make a study of the problem and report to the local's business manager, who then carries the negotiations to a conclusion. This arrangement is the most practical because, in effect, it gives the radio technicians the benefits of a separate charter but relieves them of the expense of paid officers, office rent, bookkeeping, legal fees and other organization expenses, which naturally permits smaller dues. A further advantage is that the business manager is not dependent upon a radio station owner for his job and can therefore be more aggressive. He has also had years of labor training and experience in meeting employers and negotiating agreements. Briefly, nearly all differences arising with employers center around wages and hours and the problems are identical whether the business manager represents radio men or other

electricians. In these matters a seasoned labor leader has everything in his favor compared to an inexperienced radio technician in a successful settlement of such disputes. The international radio representative is himself a radio technician who has been closely associated with broadcasting since its very inception and who understands the radio technician's problems.

(2) Question: "Will radio technicians lose their identity among a large membership of electricians?"

Answer: The electricians have neither the intention nor the inclination to interfere in problems outside their scope. In all radio divisions now functioning the electricians have always co-operated with the radio men and in no instance has the fact that they are in the minority ever worked a hardship on the technicians. New construction work such as installation of power circuits, conduits, etc., which is purely electrical work, is done by electricians; maintenance and operation is done by radio men. No disputes have ever arisen on this division of the work. Should they arise, the International Office decides.

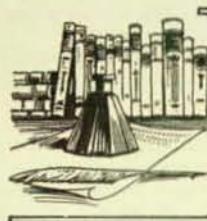
(3) Question: "Are there other divisions in the I. B. E. W. similar to the radio divisions?"

Answer: The following classes of electrical workers are self-governing groups within locals where the number is insufficient to maintain their own local: Automobile battery and ignition men, bridge operators, crane men, electric light and power company employees, fixture hangers, linemen, maintenance men, marine electrical workers, navy yard electrical workers, power house men, railroad electricians, shopmen (armature winders, etc.), sub-station operators, studio electricians (motion pictures), sound technicians (motion pictures), telephone maintenance men and telephone operators. It can be seen that the broadcasting division can become a strong connecting link in a powerful organization chain. The I. B. E. W. has been charged by the American Federation of Labor with a thorough organization of all branches of the electrical industry.

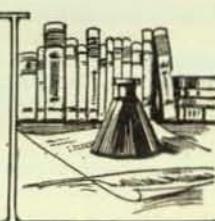
(4) Question: "What benefits will I derive from joining the I. B. E. W. Radio Division?"

Answer: The answer is best given by reference to the radio division's past performance in the face of strong concerted employer opposition and with none too generous support from the technicians themselves until recent months.

(Continued on page 361)



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

St. Louis, to the front! Action! Camera! The (N)ewman (R)apport (A)ctivity will configurate to the better understanding of life and new deals. We fight to live and we live to fight; we work to live and we live to work; we love to live and we live to love; etc. WHY?

Those are some of the mysteries of human behavior. We should all try to see how much better we can live. Life's a long race. Save your wind. Life is like a sea. You have to be a good swimmer to stay on top. Men, like automobiles, to a great extent, are judged by their hill-climbing ability, and the road from bad to worse is a down-grade, on which there is some amazingly swift coasting. In these trying times is it not best that we try to improve ourselves socially, physically and mentally? We all have had plenty of time to think in the past several years. Have you done it? Have you tried to improve yourself? Have you tried to get education that we vitally need? Or have you wasted valuable moments doing nothing, carousing, day-dreaming and becoming stagnant? If you have now is the time to change. Be prepared for the grand opening of times when they do get here.

Education—The fundamental of education is horse sense. Remember, that a person who doesn't know much, but knows enough not to let others know that he doesn't know, knows more than some of the knowing ones know.

Dr. Gordan Laing, dean of the Division of the Humanities in Chicago University, made a strong criticism of so-called "practical" studies in high school and college courses recently in an address before the faculty of Lindenwood College in St. Louis. Some of the highlights in his address are as follows: Vocational training should be taught in separate schools instead of tying in with the high school curriculum. Many boards of education have forgotten the fine tradition of the high school. In the old days the high school and the arts college constituted the two chief bulwarks of liberal education in this country and should be performing the same function today.

Background training—The high school is not intended to train for a particular calling. Instead, it is a training for citizenship, and the foundations of the education given there, should be broad and deep. One graduating from it should have a well-rounded equipment that will serve as a basis for a sound development in any business or profession that he subsequently enters. Why should boys in high school study the arts, sciences, languages and cultural subjects, but also tie in subjects of a bread and butter training? It's entirely too much for the young mind to stand.

Key to Culture—Dr. Laing stated: "Any college course planned solely as an introduction to some profession or business is of doubtful educational efficacy. In other words, students should not choose language and literary courses because they intend to become teachers of those subjects; they should choose that profession as a result of their interest in those subjects.

"They should not choose economics and political science because they have an idea

READ

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- Radio local gains, by L. U. No. 621.**
- Local Canadian body observes anniversary, by L. U. No. 773.**
- About education, by L. U. No. 1.**
- Loyalty, why and wherefore, by L. U. No. 508.**
- Rubber industry feels union pressure, by L. U. No. 690.**
- Spanning the desert with wires, by L. U. No. 18.**
- These letters chronicle important labor happenings throughout the nation.**

they are going to be bankers or lawyers; they should become bankers or lawyers as a sequence to the interest they felt in those subjects in their college course that lie within the field of finance and legislation.

"The professional or business man who has cultural interests outside his particular calling is becoming rarer and rarer. And yet in former times they were common enough. The liberal arts college is the giver of all good things; it is the assurance of symmetrical development; it is the enricher of life; it is the key that opens the door to all the amenities of culture."

In Conclusion—Is it not true, men, that most of the students in vocational schools are men; men who have chosen a following and are willing to increase their learning in their particular lines of employment? Yes, and most of these men were from the old school. Now that their minds have broadened they are seeking to learn more about their bread and butter work.

About a year ago Brother Bugnizet wrote me asking me to write a good story on educational work in Local No. 1 which will appear later in the year as one of my articles. I thank you in behalf of Local No. 1 for your indulgence.

On June 30, 1934, Local Union No. 1 went into the New Deal with an elected group of officers, for the first time in several years. Young blood is beginning to flow through the veins of the oldest electrical union in existence. The first regular meeting under the new regime was held July 6, with peace, order and hope presiding. Officers were installed and committees were appointed.

Quite a surprise was noticed at the July 20 meeting—airplane fans had been installed for the comfort of the brethren; a public address system was installed so that the members would know what it was all about; four half-barrels of golden beverage were served and hot dogs and coffee were thrown in, using the rathskeller in our own building for this occasion. Many old-timers gathered round the bar and columns talking of the good times of bygone days and the possibilities of them returning. As the evening began to wane hopes began to rise, and by midnight everyone agreed that the occasion ought to happen more often. Score at the end of the evening: No fights, hits or errors. Because of this good fellowship, it is possible that there will be

many more of these affairs. Gentlemen will always be allowed to gather for pleasure.

The equatorial weather in St. Louis has helped employment considerably, together with the sign business. The auditorium is completed except for the arena portion of the building. Our new federal building is nearing completion. The outlook for business is favorable, so stand up and cheer a bit.

M. A. ("RED") NEWMAN,
A lover of "Light" work.

Bachie, I am here.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Greetings to both friends and enemies (?) as we just had our election and some new faces appear on our rostrum. Our new president asked me again to fill the office of press secretary. I have been rather lax in my duties the past two years, but hope to be a little more useful in the future. Our new lineup is as follows: President, W. M. Wagoner; vice president, W. R. Houston; recording secretary, Ray Mangan; treasurer, W. R. Saunders; financial secretary, L. P. Morgan; business manager, H. M. Williams. Our executive board is made up of some new members also. Here is the way it will read the next two years: William Wagoner, L. C. Steele, L. P. Morgan, J. A. Jenkins, C. O. Schrank, Evan Hughes, and Fred G. Young. These are all good hard-working members and I am sure they have the ability to keep Local No. 18 on its steady climb upward.

We have nothing but praise for our outgoing officers. They worked very hard and it was through their efforts that we stand out so prominently as a real progressive organization. So again, worthy Brothers, we thank you. I am quite sure that our new officers will have the complete co-operation of the entire membership, and they should, as this is positively no time for bickering. Jealousy and stubbornness never gain a point. It takes real effort and hard work to do that.

And right here let me say that our membership could be doubled if we would put in the effort that we should. Our field is one of the most fertile for organization of any in the entire country. Think of it, Brothers, the Bell Telephone Company completely unorganized! (In 1919 old Local No. 370, a telephone local, had a membership of about 600.) The Los Angeles Gas and Electric has approximately 300 eligibles for membership in our local, the Southern California Edison Company at least 600 eligible. This is not counting the two large street car companies, the oil companies with their vast unorganized forces, and two of our municipal light plants (Glendale and Burbank) in Local No. 18's jurisdiction are almost completely unorganized. Without enumerating any more this is in itself enough to keep the members of our local busy for a while.

To my knowledge there hasn't been much effort put in to bring this vast group of eligible material into our organization for the past 10 years. Most of our efforts have been put in on our Municipal Bureau of Power and Light and we think they speak well for themselves. It was our belief—and it still is—that a municipal plant should set the example, and by their showing we could induce

the privately owned companies to follow suit, but this to date has not been done and it's about time we started doing something along these lines. That it is a man's size job no one denies, but unless we make the start it will gradually become worse. Of course this depression has been a great handicap to try to do anything about organizing, but now that we have the NRA and are working under codes and with labor supposedly free to select its own choice of organization, just why we can't or don't, do something is beyond me.

Just a few words about the construction of the Boulder transmission line. The worthy Brothers are to be congratulated for their ability to take punishment out there. They have erected up to date 1,500 of the single-circuit towers and when one tries to work with that steel and the thermometer registering 112 to 134 degrees every day you can imagine just how hot that steel gets, but so far there have been no real serious accidents and but few heat prostrations. The dry heat of the desert is very much different than heat along the coast. The humidity is not so great and the Brothers seem to stand it just fine.

I have been requested by many readers of the JOURNAL to send them a sample of the H. H. type of hollow bore transmission cable, and this I have done. I hope those I have mailed them to will comment through the columns of the JOURNAL.

As this is probably my "quota" will ring off until next month. J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Another meeting night has come and gone with the result of two more new members and more to be obligated at our next meeting. May the good work keep up.

Without organization in this day and time the workers are doomed to sink to the level of the peasants of the other side of the world, a condition President Roosevelt foresaw, hence the NRA, whereby codes were set up in the different industries governing price setting and wages, the purpose of which was to eliminate cut-throat competition among the business concerns and also set a standard work week with a living wage for the workers, all of which should tend to create jobs for the unemployed.

A noble undertaking by our President and his aides, and there is no doubt in my mind that the NRA would have worked 100 per cent if the business concerns had their country at heart and were worshippers of God instead of gold.

The NRA hasn't failed by a long shot, as a few of our prominent writers would have you believe. The good that has been realized by many thousands is well worth every effort that has been put forth.

One thing I believe, if nothing more, the government has learned, how absolutely necessary it is for her citizens who work for a living to organize if they care to exist.

There is no doubt that a great majority of our business concerns would like to run their business on a fair to all proposition if it wasn't for their competitor who is using child labor or was, paying Chinese wages, buying and selling prison-made commodities and many more examples of chiseling too numerous to mention.

Now, Brothers, if you would be union men, help yourselves to make a better land to live in, buy only those commodities with a union label, patronize only the fair concerns, tell your friends, and influence them to do likewise; it can be done.

It's amusing and sometimes very irritating to read the articles some of our newspaper scribes put in their columns.

They seem to think their job is to agitate the public rather than enlighten it. It's obvious the more ire they can arouse the more pleased they are with themselves.

These fellows should be made to realize that a large number of our population travel but very little and read nothing but the daily newspaper, and they should through a sense of duty, publish the whole truth and news that they know whereof they speak.

As one illustration, B. Forbes, who writes a column in the newspaper, chooses to write an article on union labor.

So he starts with this heading, "Labor Union Monopoly Is Seen Failure". Then he states the rest of the world regards America as possessing a measure of employee loyalty not approached elsewhere.

Then he asks, is this loyalty to continue, or is the American Federation of Labor going to succeed in bringing cleavage between employers and employees in industries all over the land?

Now if the A. F. of L. had just been instituted, something that industry was just adopting, perhaps we would think he was sincere in asking this question.

Mr. Forbes writes that union men hand over part of their pay every week to third parties not obliged to give any accounting of what is done with their money, which further proves the ignorance and agitation of the writer.

He goes on to state how the workers in a concern, the name of which he doesn't mention, were induced by alien agitators to strike and join the union, so a meeting was held with the executives of the firm. The executive speaker went on: It's all right with us if you want to throw your lot with a union. It certainly will save us a lot of money. Of course after you belong to the union we won't have to give you your two weeks' vacation with pay; we won't have to pay you for holidays; we won't have to pay you for any days you stay home because you don't feel well; all we have to pay you for is the time you actually work and not another cent. So the men happily returned to work, forgetting about the union. All of which proves Mr. Forbes would make a good bed-time storyteller, yet he gets paid for writing a column, and who knows how much he got for writing this one?

Well, things seem to be moving right along down the yard. There are quite a number of new faces, keeping Le Roy, Mel and Al some busy. Maybe that accounts for their absence at our last couple meetings. That is the only excuse I can think of.

Brother Italiano sets a record, missing last meeting, the first one he missed in two and one-half years.

Here's hoping Brother Smith sells a good number of excursion tickets and the metal trades are well rewarded for their efforts and the big part they play in organized labor.

J. C. BENSON.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Attention, electrical workers of Los Angeles County, you, your family and your friends are invited to be present at our seventh annual basket picnic, to be held at Sunland Park, August 25, 1934.

The committee in charge have worked hard to provide entertainment for all ages, so come prepared to enjoy yourself.

There will be picnic games, and races for young and old, with prizes worth competing for. A baseball game is scheduled for the afternoon between Local No. 83 and Local No. 40. This ought to be good as neither team has lost a game this year. Local No. 18 is expected to furnish the umpires as needed.

For the romantic, there will be dancing in

the evening on a smooth waxed floor, with enchanting music by a union orchestra.

Forget your cares and worries and enter into the jovial spirit of the day to make this picnic a big success.

Aside from the entertainment, Sunland Park, in the Tujunga foothills of the Sierra Madres, is a beautiful place to spend the day.

Brother C. T. Tuttle, who is well known for his successful social activities, is chairman of the picnic committee, who all extend to you and yours a hearty welcome for a good time.

Brother Tuttle is assisted by James Rogers, Sherman C. Peabody, Harry Corwin, Bert Livendale, Walter Smith, Harry Underwood, B. F. Richards, George E. Ellicott, E. E. Scott, John Miller, F. D. Ferguson, J. C. MacDonald, L. E. Olmstead, Ed. Swingle, and your humble press secretary.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Well, boys, the last two months Old Sol has surely made it hot for us in the Tri-Cities. Sometimes I just wonder what we have done, to be dropped from the frying pan into the fire.

Work has taken a little sag for the Brothers since the distillery job at Peoria got cleaned up. Thanks to Brother Jimmie Harold for taking care of our local boys. I saw some of the boys from L. U. No. 34 at our stag, June 15, and I am sure they all enjoyed themselves, at least they should have. We sent them home feeling fine.

Our Locals No. 154 and No. 109, of the linemen, put on a joint party and invited all meter men and station operators of the local utility company to be our guests and there were several of them there, and Brother Jay Wood, our business manager, had charge of the gathering for an hour, in which the old war horse, Charles Reagan, gave a very interesting talk for organized labor. I am sure several applications will come to the linemen's local. It was one of the most successful meetings ever held for the electrical workers in the Tri-Cities. I only hope to see more of them in the near future.

On May 1, Rock Island got a new mayor and also a new electrical inspector, and yours truly is back to the old firm with the tools, which, believe me, is a treat, to get away from so much grief as we have here trying to give service when their equipment is so depleted. Too many would-be bosses on that job for me, and I am not a very good beggar. To put the equipment for the city in good working order would require an expenditure of \$8,000 to \$10,000 and they hollar when you spend \$100. Brother H. C. Auld has the job now. I am sure he will meet with the same experience.

In Davenport, Brother Mike Clousen is still city electrician and L. E. Judd is city electrical inspector. In Moline, Ill., Benedict Jolbreest is city electrician and chief inspector.

Last month was election of officers and business manager was the main issue, and it seems the majority of the Brothers reassured their faith in our present business agent. I must say he surely has put in a lot of time and effort to the labor movement and the other organizations recognize his honest and faithful service. The following officers were elected: President, J. L. Krieg; vice president, Babe Winterbottom; financial secretary, J. T. Remer; recording secretary, E. L. Smith; business agent, J. E. Wood. Executive board—Bob Ingersoll, I. Burton, veteran; C. L. Bragg, veteran; J. T. Golden, rookie; Ed. Schwiese, rookie, and sales promoter Leo Paulson, and our worthy president, J. L. Krieg. Last, but not least, Brother George H. Pain, our treasurer. And the check and

double check Brothers on the examining board—the electrical inspectors of the Tri-cities, J. E. Judd, H. E. Auld and Benedict Jolbrust, to judge the mechanical ability of the boys before they get to ride the goat.

At the ball game in Davenport, recently, Art. Eberling was back from California on a visit, getting along very nicely. Also, I hear that Brother Hans Johnson, one of our past business agents, was in town, although he never reported to the press agent. The writer would like to hear from Brother Thomas L. Davis, Ames, Iowa.

G. O. WILSON.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Wanted: One first-class vulcanizer, only those experienced on rubber bathing suits need apply. Yeah, the left-overs from last year are ripping badly and in the most embarrassing spots imaginable.

Thank heavens, we have, so far escaped the terrific heat that has raised so much havoc throughout the rest of the country and, happy to relate, have had a large amount of sunshine and warm water since July 1st. The temperature of the latter has been between 60 and 76 degrees, all of which is calculated to arouse the envy or ire of our Pacific Coast friends.

And that reminds me that I was very glad to read that the electrical workers had the good sense to keep out of Frisco's general strike.

Back on the old Million Dollar Pier for the season, and am I glad? The same electrical personnel as last year, Chief "Oscar Oswald" Gray, "Handsome" Armbruster and meself, the three "Musty-Beers."

The attractions on the pier this year are a three-ring circus with plenty of clowns and a rodeo which constitute the greatest show in the world; all for the small single admission fee of two-bits, 25 cents or the fourth part of a dollar (and passes are at a premium).

One of the greatest collections of animals ever housed under the same roof consists of horses, steers, dogs, elephants, bears, goats, monkeys, ponies, donkeys and the two chimpanzees that starred in the Tarzan pictures. And I strongly suspect that a certain few of the roustabouts have their own private collection of seam squirrels.

The monkey house contains some very interesting specimens who do more to strengthen the Darwin theory of evolution than any arguments I've ever heard. Some of the monkeys are far more intelligent than are those dam'fool bathers who insist on going in the ocean right near a jetty or a pier, where no life guard in the world could save them when the seas are running heavy.

During the season of 1928, quite a few of the visiting Brothers from scattered parts of this land came on the pier and introduced themselves. We were glad to welcome them and showed them all there was to see on the job, but with the exception of "Wash" Washburn, of Washington, all the rest of 'em were either supers or foremen. No, sir, there just wasn't a buck private in the lot.

My dear girl friends, the elephants are back again, but I don't even speak to the double-crossing hussy that socked me last year. In another month there will be enough aromas on the job to make the scent from the old Chicago stock yards seem like a sweet, rare perfume.

The dog races are going over in a large way and I hope they come back next year. The promoters spared no expense and have a beautiful lay-out. Our old amigo, Ernie Eger, gave 16 of us a good break in putting on the show and he was also able to place Heppie, our elongated financial secretary, on maintenance for the season. For all of which

Wants to Aid the Afflicted

Elizabeth, N. J., July 7, 1934.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am taking the liberty of writing you a letter of this description, owing to the fact that I have been a hopeless arthritic cripple, suffering for six years with the dreadful disease.

Have spent thousands of dollars, trying practically every modern method of treatment under the direction of many noted doctors. All these years I have been searching for a real remedy and have at last found one. It is dispensed by the New Jersey Laboratories, Inc.

After taking this remedy I am now resuming my normal activities, and enjoying perfect health, and in gratitude I feel that this good news should be spread among other Brothers and members of their families. I feel sure that there are thousands of them now suffering with rheumatism or arthritis, praying for such news as this.

I would gladly furnish information to anyone interested by just furnishing a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

I am sending this letter with my permission to be published in the WORKER if the Editor sees fit.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) CHARLES J. STRUCK,
1076 Bond Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

I'm thankful and hope that the dogs run the way that Ernie bets 'em.

Wonder what's become of "Hobo Ben," the erstwhile scribbler for L. U. No. 210? He opened up like a house afire, but faded out like last winter's snows.

Here's a'other one for the book: While we were nonchalantly strolling home lawst evening, giving the double o to everything worth while, our glances strayed to a rolling chair containing what we first thought to be a couple of elegantly gowned girls but on closer observation it turned out that one was a man, or supposed to be. "He" was a platinum blonde, the hair was finger waved, his finger nails were a vivid pink and he wore white flannel trousers, a sky-blue mess jacket and a beret of the same shade. (Draw your own conclusions.)

Tonight I saw a "fella" with a white linen suit, white tie and a black sateen shirt—you know, one of the old 1,000-milers. Don't care to tread on anybody's pet corns, but I can't see where those black or very dark colored shirts fit in with real dressy clothes.

This price-raising administration has curtailed our mail service and now though it is mid-summer the last collection in the central residential section is 9 p. m. and the mail carriers are doing double duty. All mail collected after 3 p. m. is held over for Philadelphia and points west, until early the following day. So a letter mailed here at 3:30 p. m. does not reach Philadelphia, only 60 miles away, until afternoon of the next day.

And now that Dillinger is dead I hope that the government can find the time to prosecute these crooked Atlantic City bankers. In my opinion Dillinger with all his notorious record was still a gentleman compared to these lousy rats down here who took us over for nearly 27 million bucks, and so far have made us like it.

Here's hoping that the heat don't get yuh and with best regards to yo-all. I'll sign off.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

As the new scribe of Local No. 212, I wish to pay tribute to our retiring press secretary, Brother E. W. Simonton (better known as "The Copyist"). His record for steadfastness and loyalty is worthy of pride. More than that words cannot express.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

Having just had this job of local scribe wished on me, I suppose it's up to me to let the boys know that Local No. 213 is still on the map.

For once in a long time practically all our linemen are working, but sad to relate the jobs are not very big. We have had a little trouble convincing the B. C. Electric that our agreement covers the Bridge River job, and I am pleased to state that everything seems to be working out all right in that direction, which means considerable extra employment for our members.

A short time ago the voters of our province threw out the conservative government and put into power the liberal party on a slogan or rather promise of work and wages, but so far there is no evidence of that program being put into effect. Of course this was just another of those old election gags, and I see no hope for the masses just as long as they continue to elect either of the old parties, who just play politics and use the people simply as a means to gain their own ends.

One often wonders if compulsory education, as practiced in Canada today, is accomplishing very much when people who have suffered four years of depression do not show any better reasoning powers than to put back into power another gang that will travel along in the same old ruts and so continue the present stagnation for another four years at least.

It seems that this has been the way of the world ever since it became populated—the human animal certainly seems to be a bear for punishment.

A lot of the boys are no doubt greasing up the old bus ready for the holiday season which begins in earnest next week (July 1), so I had better not make this too long because the boys will be so busy trying to hook the few fish that remain in the streams and lakes around here that they won't have time to read even this short epistle.

V. USHER.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Well, fellows, have you got time this evening to do a little high financing? For 20 years one of our leading utilities has bled the unsuspecting public out of their savings on the promise of regular dividends, and like Ponzi did for a while send regular dividends, until thousands of suckers were rushing their offices buying these securities. And those that were still suspicious were called upon at their homes and offices by one or several of the utility company's thousands of employees twice a year, until the United States was completely covered by a high pressure system that was rolling in thousands of dollars daily. And then to show the appreciation of the employees becoming willing accomplices, they, too, were roped in, only on a five-year plan or contract, agreeing to return a goodly part each week of their already underpaid allowances. This must have completed the plans, for after the switch tender is once removed the smooth running train of yesterday starts to derail and finally wrecks.

The system was a beautiful one. First secure a smooth tongued orator to send before your unsuspecting victims. He paints a beautiful picture of the future of these securities, showing you on paper what a small investment in 1912 amounted to in 1929, telling you that it's a good buy at any price and finally getting their name on the dotted line of that contract. Now what have we? The public as well as the thousands of employees are all loaded with more than they can afford to gamble with (with marked cards) and then the croupier turns the wheel of fate and the house wins.

Now are they satisfied with these easy winnings? Certainly not. There is still a chance for bigger stakes. They know that these employees are bound by contract to pay and pay for five years. All they have

to do is to charge them an interest charge to be paid before the securities will be turned over to them and be sure that the interest will amount to practically one-half of a bonus that was added to the original contract for bait and then hold the securities until that is paid which will take from one to three years longer, with additional interest added to this for being unable to pay in time specified. I ask you is that a system? Yet they called Dillinger Public Enemy Number One.

Now suppose that you did pay your interest and got what you supposed was your bonus, which was understood was to be paid in preferred stock. Do you get it? Absolutely not. You get bonds instead. Why?

Because the stock that employees paid \$95 a share for is now only a little over \$10 a share while bonds are hovering around the \$40 mark. Now if your bonus amounted to \$150 and preferred was \$15, that would be 10 shares of preferred or three bonds at \$50. Now should the market change and these securities were to soar for every dollar raise in the market you stand to make \$3 by holding bonds instead of \$10 if you were holding the preferred as you should be. Is it a system or is it?

Now what to do after all employees sign these contracts for five years at \$95 for preferred and \$20 for common. First, lay them off, first one day a week, then two days a week, then cut their pay. Then if they

LOCAL NO. 83 MEMBER RUNS FOR LEGISLATURE

By W. AUTHORSON, Press Secretary, J. P. O.

The entire I. B. E. W. membership in Los Angeles, through their "Joint Political Organization," extend to Brother Cyrus McDaniel every good wish and hope for his well-deserved success in the August 28 primaries, and for election in November. To this end we pledge our loyal support.

Brother Cyrus McDaniel is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the California state legislature from the Sixty-first Assembly District. He has been an active member of L. U. No. 83 for many years, having come here from Texas where he attended the university of that state. He is a student of law and economics, and still retains his indomitable fighting Texas spirit which has made him outstanding in labor circles, and in the Sixty-first Assembly District where as a political leader he enjoys the reputation of being capable, ready and willing at all times to defend the inherent right of a free people.

Being an avowed believer in the principles and ideals of true democracy, his political background has been consistent, always championing any move that would tend to bring our governing bodies under more direct control of those governed.

He supported Roosevelt in 1932, and will continue that support as long as the basic principle of the Roosevelt policy of government is to render the greatest good for the greatest number.

He supported La Follette for the Presidency in 1924, and many other progressives for lesser political offices, but he has never been associated with special interest groups, nor has he ever been classed with those who would seek political prestige or personal aggrandizement through the betrayal of those who put faith and trust in his leadership.

His moral perception of duty, and his recognition of the political needs of his constituents coupled with the ability and determination to accomplish the desired results are qualifications that the people will not fail to recognize.

The thousands of voters who know Cyrus McDaniel will assure you that his platform will be his guide after he is elected. The political structure of our great state will be strengthened by its many progressive planks, and when we realize that our legislative body constitutes the law-making machinery of the state, the selection of an assemblyman takes on a new significance.

As a representative of the people of the Sixty-first District, Cyrus McDaniel will not be influenced by the many special interest seeking lobbyists who are allowed to infest our state and national capitals, and who have contributed so largely to the retardation of the right kind of political progress throughout this democratic nation.

Cyrus McDaniel is well aware of the sinister methods used by these lobbyists in their endeavor to corrupt our elected officials, and being fortified with this knowledge, he is in a position to guarantee that he will not have to be educated along this line at the people's expense. Read his platform, and know that he is the type of man who will exert every effort to put it into effect. Vote for Cyrus McDaniel.

Since our endorsement of Upton Sinclair for Governor of California, which was made public in the July issue of this JOURNAL, we have received many letters from individuals and organizations, commanding us on our stand for a state government that will accept the responsibility of providing for its citizens an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves on a basis of perpetual economic security.

It is also gratifying to note that the epic plan is considered feasible by the National Administration. Its adoption in Washington, D. C., as a means of relieving the distress of thousands of men, women and children who are on the charity rolls of the District of Columbia, is a high tribute to Upton Sinclair.

The approbation in Washington of the epic plan, where the best brains of the nation are concentrated for the purpose of establishing a national economic equilibrium between the different groups of Americans with a view to changing the present American standard of living to a high standard of reality, should settle the issue for the great majority of California voters, and elect Upton Sinclair by a landslide.

don't start selling their securities at the market price which by manipulation has by this time reached a bottom price, then cut their pay again. This never fails to bring in those high priced securities at practically no cost at all to the company. They have hoarded away in their vaults \$95 of your money and it cost them \$10 to secure the stock and the interest reversed cuts the cost down to practically nothing at all. I am only telling you fellows of this system in case you, too, have had the idea of starting a wild cat stock system. With this system you don't have to worry about it being legal, for it is. It has been going on for years and no one has ever been convicted with the exception of Ponzi, but of course we can't have those foreigners muscleing in our rackets. Theirs is the war debt.

Brother Grover "Tex" Sweet, after serving five years in the engineering department, has returned to the line department in hooks. Welcome, Tex, and I hope it won't be for long and that your problem will be worked out satisfactorily. Now that the sweet corn season is on, several of the boys here are unable to enter any contests. Among them are Jess Peck and Peck Fallis, both of Sylvania, Ohio, and Ernest Miller and Jack Kelly, of Toledo. They are gumming for the lack of teeth. Brother Carl Leck, of the garage, fell from off a cement platform recently and is confined in his home, to the regret of his many friends on Western Ave. Buck Buchanan and Puggy Martin took the biggest fish prizes this year away from our champion of many years, Carl McMullen. And before I close, who's in favor of a party?

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The biennial election and installation of officers, of L. U. 292 for 1934 has gone into history with very few changes in the personnel of the official group.

The results of the election were as follows:

President, Ed Conway; vice president, John Edmond, re-elected; financial secretary, G. W. Alexander, re-elected; recording secretary, William Nesler; treasurer, W. Waples, re-elected; executive board, Fred Schultz, Oscar Coover, Chas. Dittbenner, John Edmond—all re-elected; G. M. Christenson and Sam Eyers; examining board, Henry Kook, Thor Enebo, both re-elected; Sam Eyers, Carl Vellin, William Lanzen.

Brother Montgomery, our retiring president, declined nomination for any office on the grounds that other duties would prevent him from devoting sufficient time to the affairs of the local to give efficient service. We regret the loss of a fine chief executive in Brother Montgomery. However, Brother Conway has been of outstanding service to the local union as one of the officers of the executive board, and we believe will prove equally as efficient as president.

Brother A. H. Urtubee has given us two years of very efficient service as business manager and the local union has undoubtedly acted in its own best interests by returning him to that office.

In our article to this JOURNAL of two years ago we stated, "We installed a fine set of men as officers." During the past two years we have found no reason to amend that statement, but can reaffirm it, extending its application to their newly elected colleagues. If the wellbeing of Local Union No. 292 does not show marked progress during the next two years it will not be on account of any lack of effort, sincerity, or honesty of purpose on the part of its officers.

There were many reasons why, at least, a majority of the old officers should be retained at this time. In the first place they

were giving us good service; in the second place they had a comprehensive grasp of the problems and conditions affecting the local union and at this time there are a number of problems of major importance to be settled, which they already were working on—such as the NRA code, the unemployment and re-employment situations, etc., and most of us felt that it would be an unwise policy to attempt to change horses while crossing a stream.

At the present time labor's interests everywhere require experienced and diplomatic and at the same time firm and determined handling. As far as L. U. 292 is concerned we have the right type of men as officers to give us the best possible along this line.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

My letter is written continuing the reference to the insurance feature and the suggestion to alter it. However, we will lay this letter aside for a review of activities as recorded in the June issue.

First, allow me to console Brother Bachie on his trying to come back. Boy, his complaining about not being able to take it is no disgrace. It's mighty tough after years away from climbing to start in, especially after four years of not working at any other job and you surely have a big hand from a good many of us for having the courage to tackle it. We wish you could have made a go; it would certainly have been a job.

Congratulations to L. U. No. 589! We trust you all will have every good break. Vice President McGlogan will certainly be cheered to read your letter.

To L. U. No. 65, our condolence. We can ill afford to lose members of Brother Medhurst's calibre. They are the backbone of our organization—always faithful.

Yes, Brother Horne, you are correct about the doldrums. This playing a losing hand so long is apt to get anyone. But one of these months you shall have some of my old-time writings. The last I heard of our Brother scribe, Smoot, was that he had a ship job, sailing out of Seattle for the Orient. He surely does love Seattle, and who is there that wouldn't?

Our friend Editor has a warm spot for William Morris. You'll remember my asking you to read "News from Nowhere"? How true is this verse from "The Voice of Toil":

"Where fast and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, forever drives,
Bids us grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives."

And another—

"Who now shall lead us, which god shall
heed us,

As we lie in the hell our hands have won?
For us are no rulers, but fools and befoolers,
The great are fallen, the wise men gone."

This latter verse I would say applies to modern Germany. Allow me to quote one more verse:

"Let dead hearts tarry, and trade and marry,
And trembling nurse their dreams of
Mirth;

While we, the living, our lives are giving,
To bring the bright new world to birth."

THOS. W. DEALY.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$1.50

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

The cat is growing every day, so why blame President Roosevelt for the present strife in labor? Because they will say he has not worked out a high-powered plan to handle the situation. Do we expect him to play the part of a crooked referee, who, just as the fight gets hottest, steps in and gives the fight to the loser? Capitalism and organized labor have been tossed into the arena to fight it out! Why howl for peace? When, within the past four years, might I ask, have we had peace? Were we having peace when thousands of our men and women were turned from our shops without another means of making a living? Was it peace when our citizens were going hungry? And was it peace when an adult was forced to work for 25 cents an hour? It seems to me the kind of peace the capitalist would like is for the American citizen to sit back and take it on the chin. Now, I say that only a coward would do that. The American people are not cowards. And it is up to the American people who want the right living to get behind organized labor and push it on its fight against the rankest industrial system that this nation has ever known.

Isn't it disgusting in smell, this system that allows people to go hungry for all things in a land of abundant natural resources, such as ours, and all because a few have been allowed to tie up our means of exchange? I do hope their next move will not be to accuse labor of tying up money.

Labor and capitalism, the two conflicting classes, they have clashed; labor is powerful, capitalism is shrewd. We shall see the outcome.

I do not advocate revolution or civil war, but I do say let them fight it out. No issue is ever settled by pussy-footing around it. We need only an organized people, all working toward one cause—good and prosperous living. Listen to the little house cat, Kitty (meow!). Tie him up. Don't try to feed him; you must not give him water. Kitty soon becomes a snarling tiger.

Am I right in my comparison? Organized labor was once but a weak and hungry kitten, a kitten that went from door to door meowing for a bit of food from the giant capitalist within—money being food. But always the poor little kitten was kicked from the doorstep. Wait, hungry kittens have a peculiar way of growing into ferocious beasts, and so, always the kitten returned a little bigger, a little more ferocious. Now, suddenly, we find it is no longer just a hungry kitten, but in its place stands a snarling tiger. And the tiger is hungry. Mr. Capitalist no longer comes to the door to kick the kitten aside. He is afraid to. Afraid that perhaps now the kitten is too big for him to handle. So he now begs the state and national governments to chase the big bad cat away.

But the cat will not stop growing. It is hungry and getting bigger and more ferocious every minute and hour of the day. And unless Mr. Capitalist soon tosses it the food it wants, so that, like all great cats, once having eaten it will go off to sleep, this snarling tiger will soon grow into a gigantic and terrible beast, so large that it will crush Mr. Capitalist's flimsy walls of protection and take the food it wants and needs. Now, why tickle the big cat's whiskers? Please don't do that. If you do, you may get into trouble.

THE SHADOW.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

This local, No. 309, is a mixed local. We include linemen and wiremen, maintenance and shopmen, railroadmen, etc.

Comradeship and courtesy have always pre-

vailed, not excepting an occasional family row; they are all right and achieve their purpose.

We negotiate separate contracts with one company and another. They are distinct contracts and the closing of them has been left largely to the men directly concerned. Some of us call these contracts agreements, others call them disagreements. That is as it may be, but when a policy has been standing still for a time it gets prostituted. We have to progress or deteriorate; this is the law.

In one public service company we have a council composed of the employer's representatives and an equal number of our men. When the last contract was negotiated they decided to cut wages and took a vote among the men on the job. Such a vote can only be a kangaroo vote; the cut was accepted. The local took a firm stand and rejected that. It caused a lot of grief and expenses. We had to call International Office for help and our business manager had to make a trip to Washington. This will probably happen again next year.

Another public service company has negotiated another contract. The men on the job have agreed to work with non-union men and have accepted this clause:

"That the party of the second part will not permit its members to join, in a sympathetic way, with other trades who are engaged in strikes or lockouts, in the faithful performance of their duties, which pertain to the maintenance and operation of the properties of the party of the first part."

This was arrived at through the same kangaroo voting by the men on the property. It was voted on again on the local meeting, the other men feeling at the time that, through courtesy, they should not vote. It went through, 19 for, seven against. This local has over 300 members.

To accept the clause quoted above is to shirk one's duties as union men and thereby to relinquish his rights. There is no right without duty. It reminds a fellow of the fable concerning the rat who retired from the world; he elected a domicile inside a cheese.

The conclusion from all this can only be that our policy is obsolete. A way must be found that will dissipate our misgivings and make us feel that we are shoulder to shoulder. How would this be?

To open all contracts at the same date. To draft a document that will include all callings and specify conditions under which linemen, wiremen, etc., shall work.

That would mean to cease splitting the union to deal with various employers as units and get the local as a unit to deal with individual employers. Everyone would vote on this.

Objections against this are: Conditions prevailing in one property do not obtain in the other one. This is merely an excuse; the new contract will cover all conditions.

Another objection: International Office has had to work hard to get the conditions we have; we should not step over their head.

We certainly owe International Office a lot. They have had to prod us along to make us go ahead. It has often been a heart-breaking job for them. Thanks, International Office. Thanks, Brother Mike Boyle. Now, if we really buck up and do something constructive International Office will help us with a shout of joy. Is not that so, International Office? What is your opinion? Is this worth accomplishing?

RENE LAMBERT.

Poverty is not a shame, but the being ashamed of it is.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Napoleon said, "Circumstances? I make circumstances." But I am much inclined to think circumstances made Napoleon. For instance have you ever felt like you controlled all your surroundings, that you could almost make circumstances, when something unexpected would happen, and suddenly you feel as helpless as a child, and would give anything for someone to take your troubles to—someone to tell you what to do next?

Maybe you are enjoying the short hours and high pay that the union got for you, and you're looking down on someone who is slaving long hours for too little money until you know this man's circumstances; maybe he has a large family depending on those few pennies for food.

Or perhaps we worry and fret because we must pay from 10 to 300 per cent more for necessary items, our wages remaining the same, and wonder how conditions are better, when some friend comes along and cheerfully informs you that he has just gotten a job, the first he had had in months. Circumstances?

I went to Chicago to see The Century of Progress and enjoyed it very much, especially the Hall of Science and Electrical Building, but I had to come back to good old West Palm Beach to cool off.

WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

It is evident that the greatest enemy to organized labor today is unorganized labor.

This fact is not unappreciated by the lesser enemy—capital—and used to nullify the effects of that obsolete weapon that labor has found so effective in the past—the strike.

The strike as a weapon against "the boss" is useless. It has become a boomerang—landing back on its user's head. Listen to the talk on the street corners today. I heard a man sotted with beer, the money for which could be better spent in supplying his own undernourished family, blubbering about the starving children deprived of the milk which was pictured in the "yellow press" being dumped from a wagon by "strikers." The recent musicians' strike in this country which has so happily ended (for the radio listener anyway) was depicted as a monstrosity conceived "across the line" and foisted on innocent Canadians by a Moscow minded alien organization. Musicians are "artists," we were informed, and as such did not need an alien organization to dictate to them. Local members of "the International" got little chance to air their views of "a crust of bread in a garret" fare prescribed for them.

The Greeks had a name for it, too. Did these ancients visualize in Prometheus bound to his eternal rock labor crucified through the ages for his fire-given gift to his fellow man? Labor, like Prometheus, knows the secret that could release the shackles but disdains to use it, preferring the role of martyr to the more exacting one of ruler.

Organized action with a unity of purpose could loosen the chains, but as the giant lifts his head as election time draws near again he sees only new chains being forged as a multiplicity of parties quarrel over the best way of releasing him.

When the "voice of the people" is heard again in the land it will be drowned out in dissension and petty opposition and only echo will be heard in the council chambers.

Local No. 348 would not endorse a proposed amendment to the constitution making membership in the E. W. B. A. not mandatory to membership in the I. B. E. W. This local's experience with three recent deaths was that

the insurance was a boon to the families affected as in each case the only insurance carried was through the Brother's employment and membership in the I. B. E. W. In two cases the union insurance was the only insurance carried.

This insurance is also a benefit to the local itself as it relieves the members of a possible assessment for funeral and other expenses.

Truly we are our Brother's keeper—sometimes to the extent of forcing him to look after his own and his family's welfare.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Just returned from the city hall, where I had a talk with our newly-appointed electrical inspectors, and I am glad to say that they are all members of Local No. 369, which is the first time in the past 20 years that this has been accomplished. No finer crew could have been obtained as for ability, character, and as union men. They are all well qualified and will work hard for the advancement of the electrical industry. There are Robert Barry, chief inspector; Carl Boes, assistant inspector; Raymond Schezer, assistant inspector, and Louis Kaelen, chief electrician at the county jail.

And, not to be outdone, our business manager, H. H. Hudson, has had himself appointed on the Louisville electric board of control to represent the journeymen electrical workers of the city of Louisville. He accomplished this no one knew but it is something old L. U. No. 369 has tried to gain for a long time, and he is to be thanked for his achievement, as he is now in a position to accomplish many things for the electrical workers of this city.

As the Brothers read this it is well to pause for a moment to think of the hardships, time and discouragement a local must go through before we finally gain our goal, the good men who are broken in this struggle for equal rights and the thought always before you that this is no time for rest, we must carry on.

Brother D. P. Barrett, of Newport, R. I., former business manager of Local No. 369, of some 15 or 20 years ago, was called back to our city upon the death of his mother. To him and his family we send our deepest sympathy in their great loss. And his many friends throughout the country, myself included, who knew "Single Pole" and have not gazed on that smiling face of his for quite a few years, will be glad to know that time has not made many changes, and if by any chance Brother Harry Sigmier should see this, drop him a line. Remember, old timers, the door is always open for you all.

Work has been fair in this locality the past few months, most of the boys getting in a few days each week. The Louisville-Nashville Railroad has let the contract for the rewiring of their shops located in this city, to a non-union firm and as this job amounts to about \$38,000 worth of electrical work, which would have given employment to a few members for a few months, we ask all members and friends of organized labor, when riding trains or shipping goods to stay away from the Louisville-Nashville R. R.

"SKIP".

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

I have just read with a great deal of interest the article in the current issue of "Liberty," by Mathew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, in regard to Communism in the United States. The facts as set forth by Brother Woll are concise and indisputable. While

having no intention of giving "Liberty" any free advertising, I advise anyone who has not already done so to get a copy of this issue and read it.

However, I think that Brother Woll should have gone further and explained the reason for the rapid advancement of Communism in this country. I think that I can state without qualification that the bankers and industrialists have done more to aid and abet the cause of Communism in the United States than have all of Stalin's agents with their propaganda. Those who have controlled the money and employment of the nation for so long, who believed that the government was represented only by their small group, saw fit to bring about conditions which made it impossible for millions of our workers to make a living. Many were starving, their families destitute. When a man is starving his mind is receptive to any palliative that is suggested to him that will in any way relieve his condition. Communism took advantage of this and "made hay while the sun of prosperity did not shine."

During the past four years the American Federation of Labor has stood as the bulwark between capitalism and Communism. Fighting capitalism on the one hand to keep it from crushing our own workers, and fighting Communism on the other hand to keep it

from crushing capitalism. It is my firm belief that if the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions were to close up today, chaos such as this country has never seen would result in a few days. I am sure that history in recording the events of the past few years will give the American Federation of Labor its due share of credit for preserving the nation. Obviously under the trying conditions that we have had to cope with, it has been impossible to keep Communists out of our ranks. It would be just as reasonable to expect the churches to keep hypocrites out of their membership. However, I am proud to say that every time this slimy, insidious monster has raised its head high enough to be seen it has promptly been severed.

To my mind there is only one answer to all of our problems, that is, "Back Roosevelt." The deplorable conditions that he is trying to correct were hundreds of years being built up. It is impossible for any clear thinking person to have expected him to correct them all in one year; however, he has made wonderful progress. Probably someone will say that he appointed dishonest men to posts of responsibility, and this is so. However, 1900 years ago another great leader appointed only 12 men to posts of responsibility, and one of them was a

traitor. Yet his plan has continued to succeed and bring consolation to many people. Concerning those who are betraying our President, I suggest that they follow the example as set by Judas and put an end to themselves for the betterment of humanity.

The New Deal is here to stay, regardless of the attacks made on it by such men as Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and others of his ilk.

The way each of us can help, is to be loyal to our country, be loyal to our President and be loyal to our union.

A. W. THIOT.

L. U. NO. 621, RALEIGH, N. C.

Editor:

As a result of the negotiations completed June 12, 1934, L. U. No. 621, representing WPTF radio technicians, reached an agreement with the station owners establishing a flat wage of \$40 for a workweek of 40 hours, pay increases amounting in some cases to as much as 25 per cent.

Working rules accepted by the company call for elimination of other than radio work, elimination of the apprentice system, travel compensation for out-of-town work, and two weeks paid vacation.

STILL BACK IN GAS-JET DAYS

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harry S. Goodwin



The agreement terminates a long struggle at this station during which several organizations were tested and found to be futile.

Determined opposition was encountered in H. K. Carpenter, station manager and N. A. B. official, but under the expert hand of G. M. Freeman, of the International Office, station owners conceded practically every major point.

S. T. LILES, JR.

L. U. NO. 690, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Electricians in the rubber industry are asking their Brothers to not patronize products made by the General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, until the strike is settled in favor of the employees. The employees of this plant went out on strike after having exhausted every legal means to have management bargain collectively, as under Section 7A.

No tires and tubes are shipped from Akron, Ohio. The company boasts that they have enough supplies in their warehouse and agencies throughout the country, enabling them to keep their plant inactive until the strikers become submissive. These men must and will win this strike, but they need your moral and financial support. Akron locals are giving them splendid financial help. A kitchen and commissary have been established. The plant is well picketed, no one can enter the grounds or buildings of the General Tire and Rubber Company.

Local No. 690 also wishes to announce their educational program, which is open to all electricians in the rubber industry. The speaker for the meeting Monday evening, July 16, is John Grotzinger, electrical engineer of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. This is the only rubber company which, so far, has offered their co-operation in this program to improve and renew the knowledge of the electricians, keep them up-to-date on modern equipment. We feel the men will be more justified in their demands to the manufacturers if, in turn, they are capable in any and all phases of electricity. Other companies to co-operate with us are the General Electric Company, Westinghouse, Ohio Edison Company, Bell Telephone, and Imperial Electric Company, also the Engineering College of the Akron University.

M. ASTIER.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

In spite of the very hot weather that prevailed during our last meeting, we had a very nice attendance, quite commendable to the local at large. Of course, the most important business transacted was election of officers.

For the various locals who might be interested in the results of our election, allow me to name our new officers in the order elected: Harry W. Pickett, elected president; Fred ("Boots") Weikart elected unanimously as vice president; your humble servant the scribe, W. H. Lewis, elected recording secretary; Guy Hall was elected financial secretary; Sam Evans, the indispensable treasurer, was unanimously elected. To complete the local executive board, three members were elected as follows: Carl Bogenschutz, Herbert Bond, and Frank Ruby.

Gee whiz! I had four small pages written for the JOURNAL, covering four subjects, giving thanks to our members for confidence placed in new officers, also acknowledging the fine service rendered by retiring officers; but since the obligation of new officers at our first meeting in July, written words can-

not replace the kind words and wishes exchanged between retired and new officers. It certainly made my heart beat faster to hear such fine expressions of thought. With the new appointments for other important committees, we terminated a very pleasant evening.

Oh, yes; I had intended bawling out Bachie, of Atlantic City, also Sauvan, of Norfolk, Va. I bet they feel scared, but since the opinion was personal, and then again having been obligated as recording secretary and press secretary, a person must watch their step to avoid a reprimand.

We consider ours a fine organization, the only problem to mar our joy being the fact that we have members who are working half time or less, which is very discouraging. Nevertheless, we feel optimistic regarding the future, and hope the time is near when all our members will be on full time.

Various responsible officers and delegations have been assigned to co-workers of the telephone company and, needless to say, they are anxious to help carry on, because they have the talent, inspiration to forge ahead, and their keen interest at the meetings has not relaxed one iota—in fact, their attendance seems to be on the increase.

We thank Brother Mike Boyle for his swift visit to our fair city; the members at large regret that they were not able to meet him in a business session.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of trades unionism in Canada, and a brief history of the Essex County Trades and Labor Council may be of interest.

The council came into existence in 1902 by charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Previous to this date, the Bricklayers and Stonemasons Local No. 6 was granted a charter in 1895. The plumbers and tinsmiths received a charter in 1898. In 1904 the plumbers and bricklayers co-operated in a joint Labor Day celebration, and records show that the plumbers carried off the first prize.

Now, alongside the development of capital, we see the workers developing their own organizations. The plasterers received their charter in 1905, Local No. 345. In 1907 the Typographical Union, No. 553, received a charter. The Musicians' Local No. 556 received its charter in 1911. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 494, received a charter in 1912; Local Street Railwaymen's Union, known as Division 616, in 1916. In 1917 Local No. 773, Windsor, Ont., I. B. E. W., came into existence.

In 1918 the council took our a charter from the American Federation of Labor. From then on various local unions have been formed and today we have 20 locals affiliated with the council. About this time the council was very active in the municipal field, having four delegates sitting on the city council, and two on the board of education, who secured for the people of this district free text books and supplies in the schools. The delegates sitting on the city council were responsible for having inserted in all city contracts the "fair wage clause."

In the last 14 years we have had no strikes in this district, with the exception of the D. and W. tunnel, which was soon settled to the satisfaction of all the organizations concerned.

Now in 1930 the city was faced with a problem known as the "commuter problem." Through the United States immigration laws, thousands who had been working in Detroit were cut off, so once again we find

the council taking an active part in municipal affairs. And again we find the people giving confidence to the trades council candidates. A mayor was elected; a commissioner, two school trustees and a water commissioner. In 1932 the same delegates were re-elected with the highest majorities that had ever been given to candidates. And also we sent another labor candidate to the board of education.

For the past five years the council has had two of its members on the parks board. The workers and their families have gained much by the untiring efforts of the two organized labor representatives.

Going back to the year 1872, when the Canadian unions were fighting for the eight-hour day, John Hewitt, speaking at Hamilton, declared that, "along with the long working day, a second main block in the way of labor realizing itself was the power which gave the monetary system of the civilized world power to accumulate and centralize the wealth produced by the working classes."

In closing I will mention that members of this local did much to build up this central labor body of which I write, fully realizing its usefulness.

BILL COLSON.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Are all guns loaded and do all insulators leak?

It is with much regret and with feelings I can not express in words, that following a long vacation from the pages of our JOURNAL I am returning this month to record the passing of our president, Brother George T. Cameron. George was electrocuted on Thursday evening, July 19. The coroner's jury decided that his foot slipped, allowing him to fall against 2200 volts. It seemed he and Brother Simpkin were changing a transformer which had been short circuited by lightning. The pole was leaning and the spur came out. His foot touched the iron arm of the trolley and his chest the dangling primary tap. He died instantly. Investigation revealed the trolley insulator leaked, so it may be a debatable point whether the 2200 A. C. to the trolley ground or the 550 D. C. to the primary was the actual cause.

Brother Cameron was a member of the I. B. E. W. since 1904, and was an ardent supporter of organized labor.

Born in Nova Scotia, 56 years ago, he roughed it from the first. Always a stormy petrel, but fair with all. He would enjoy a scrap either by word or fist more than a good meal. Following the regrettable strike of 1919 in which practically the whole of Canada participated, he lost his position and drifted around the northern United States and Canada, always with a card. He returned to Winnipeg where he had had temporary work with the W. E. Company until his sudden death.

His private life may not have been all it should have been, but he was his own worst enemy, and no higher tribute can be shown than the large attendance at his funeral.

"So gently scan, your brother man,

Still gently, sister woman;

For though they gang, a kenning wrang,

To step aside is human."

—Burns.

Good-bye, George, and may He who judges us all give you full credit.

Till we meet again.

IRVINE.

He that gives his heart will not deny his money.



IN MEMORIAM

Floyd Somner Nichols, L. U. No. 408

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to draw to a close the earthly life of our esteemed Brother, Floyd Somner Nichols; and

Whereas in the death of this Brother, Local Union No. 408 suffers the loss of one who was a faithful member in time of strife as in time of tranquility; and

Whereas his family is deprived of one who was at all times and in all things loyal and true; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union formally express its sorrow at the loss it has sustained, and its sympathy for the members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be engraved and sent to his family; that a copy be sent to our International Office, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

CHAS. M. DURALL,
Committee on Resolutions.

William J. Good, L. U. No. 459

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to take from our midst our dearly beloved and most highly esteemed Brother, William J. Good; and

Whereas in the untimely passing of Brother Good the place he had in our hearts must remain forever unfilled; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 459 recognizes the loss of our most faithful and sympathetic worker, and hereby we express our sincere appreciation of his services to the Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family and friends by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to them in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy forwarded to the Journal of the Electrical Workers, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

O. E. MULL,
J. D. RIGGS,
A. E. FISHER,
Committee.

George Borth, L. U. No. 41

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to draw to a close the earthly life of our esteemed Brother, George Borth;

Whereas in the death of this Brother, Local Union No. 41 suffers the loss of one who was a faithful member in time of strife as in time of tranquility; and

Whereas his family is deprived of one who was at all times and in all things loyal and true; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union formally express its sorrow at the loss it has sustained, and its sympathy for the members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; that a copy be sent to our International Office, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

WM. P. FISHER,
S. F. WHITE,
AL. OESTERREICH,
Committee.

George T. Cameron, L. U. No. 1037

Whereas God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove our beloved Brother, George T. Cameron; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 1037, I. B. E. W., bows its head to His Supreme ruling; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy to our Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. G. IRVINE,
Press Secretary.

W. H. Crowder, L. U. No. 324

The following resolution was adopted by Local Union 324, I. B. E. W., at its regular meeting July 3, 1934.

Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow and regret that members of Local Union 324, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of Brother W. H. Crowder. He was a most faithful and loyal member of this local union; and

Whereas while we deeply regret the sad event which deprives us of such a true and loyal member, we humbly bow to the Divine will; therefore be it further

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love extend our deepest sympathy to those who remain to mourn his passing, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of this organization and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. GARLINGTON,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 324.

Adna M. Terry, L. U. No. 323

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 323, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Adna M. Terry, a loyal member and contractor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a local union, pay this tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family who, with us, mourn his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

R. L. RICE,
J. A. HARPER,
R. L. HARPSTER,
Committee.

Leo Flotron, L. U. No. 1

Whereas Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Leo Flotron, who departed this life July 5, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

M. A. NEWMAN,
J. HERMAN FINK,
A. L. BOEMER,
Committee.

Homer Martin, L. U. No. 569

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 569, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Homer Martin, a true Brother and a loyal union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official publication, the Electrical Workers' Journal, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

RAY MATHEWSON,
M. L. RATCLIFFE,
T. J. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

Charles A. Drinkhorn, L. U. No. 17

Whereas the Supreme Ruler of the universe has reached into our midst and taken from us our esteemed Brother, Charles A. Drinkhorn; and

Whereas Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., desires to express its heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends in this their hour of sorrow.

Whereas the place occupied by Brother Drinkhorn must remain unfilled always in the hearts of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother, and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

W. FROST,
EDW. J. LYON,
C. E. HALL,
Committee.

Edd. T. Skinner, L. U. No. 111

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this earth our beloved Brother Edd. T. Skinner, and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 111, I. B. E. W., extend to the family and relatives

of our late Brother Skinner our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and also a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ELMER HOPPER,
W. C. KRONE,
ORAL THRAILKILL,
Committee.

Frank P. McKay, L. U. No. 372

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 372, Boone, Iowa, mourn the passing of our Brother, Frank P. McKay; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. G. LITTERELL,
N. M. BENSON,
SAM HUFFMAN, Rec. Sec'y,
Committee.

Robert F. Brandenburger, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our ranks our worthy Brother, Robert F. Brandenburger; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 309, deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and wish to extend to the relatives and friends of our late Brother, Robert F. Brandenburger, our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

E. W. ENGELHARDT,
C. H. BLACKMAN,
J. MANTERER,
Committee.

Frank O. Lee, L. U. No. 595

Whereas it is with sincere and heartfelt grief the membership of Local Union No. 595, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother, Frank O. Lee; and

Whereas by his passing away the I. B. E. W. and the entire labor movement has lost one of its most loyal, sincere, and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 595, I. B. E. W., do hereby extend to the bereaved family of Brother Lee its deepest and most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Lee, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

GENE GAILLAC,
J. J. YOUNG,
J. R. ISAACSON,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS, JULY 1 TO 31, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
38	L. Waterfield	\$1,000.00
134	R. G. Heatley	1,000.00
134	T. E. McGrath	1,000.00
595	F. O. Lee	1,000.00
134	S. McCrea	1,000.00
1	R. D. Cartmell	1,000.00
I.O.	G. A. Fletcher	1,000.00
656	W. W. Smith	300.00
1	L. J. Flotron	1,000.00
17	C. A. Drinkhorn	1,000.00
134	W. M. Walsh	1,000.00
1151	E. H. Weeks	825.00
372	F. P. McKay	1,000.00
134	B. P. Lewin	1,000.00
193	J. W. Finch	1,000.00
151	C. F. Riley	1,000.00
103	C. W. Donovan	1,000.00
65	W. C. Medhurst	1,000.00
136	C. E. Fairley	1,000.00
3	Jos. Keating	1,000.00
76	L. H. McIntosh	1,000.00
309	R. F. Brandenburger	1,000.00
98	G. H. Daniels	1,000.00
348	F. B. Smith	1,000.00
	Total	\$23,125.00

Four Faults of Modern Cities Which Science Must Cure

Science owes four duties to the world's cities, Sir William Bragg, head of the Royal Institution, in London, recently told the Royal Society of Medicine; duties to cure ills that science itself has created. One of these is to prevent unnecessary noise. Another is to replace, by some mechanism or another, the daylight of which close-set buildings have deprived city dwellers. The third is to cure the harmful glare which now accompanies most of the artificial light used in cities and which undoubtedly is seriously damaging to average human eyes. Fourth is the duty of devising means to prevent the pollution of the air by smoke and fumes, which seems to be another accompaniment of city life and industry at present. So far, Sir William said, the useful efforts of science with regard to noise have been confined largely to devising instruments with which noise can be measured, like the instruments used recently in New York City to compare the noise of that city with the noise of Chicago. This is useful enough, it is admitted, in deciding which noise evils are worst and which can be most easily cured, but the real duty of science is to remove noise altogether, nearly all of the noise of modern cities being due to devices which engineering science has devised and perfected. Usually, Sir William said, the offences of factories against the amenities of city life are not due to malice or to any desire to offend one's neighbors, but are due merely to carelessness and thoughtlessness. The new scientific instruments for the measurement of noise, for example, may be of great use to officials charged with the duty of noise reduction, enabling these officials to decide which cases they ought to prosecute and which are to be excused, but the best service will be to prevent altogether the noise and dim light and glare and air pollution which now prevail.

NOTICE

If anyone knowing the whereabouts of Herbert Walsh, Card No. 312768, will advise L. J. Skyles, financial secretary of Local 431, whose address is 517 15th St., S. E., Mason City, Iowa, it will be appreciated.

If this can be called to the attention of Brother Walsh, have him communicate with Brother Skyles. It will be to his interest.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 340)

woman should feel privileged if she is selected for such a post.

Committees Do Their Share

The work of committees entails many experiences, some pleasant and perhaps a few unpleasant, but all of a sort to develop and educate the women who truly undertake to carry out their duties. One auxiliary believes that they did a great deal to keep the local together during the depression. The entertainment committee, at least once in three months, gave a party to which the Brothers were invited. "These affairs were certainly of much spiritual benefit to all. We kept up the morale of the Brothers and ourselves." At the same time, the aux-

iliary's welfare committee was assisting the families of the unemployed. Because of lack of finances this aid had to be limited to auxiliary members and their families, but it was given in a friendly, sisterly spirit that could not possibly fail to be appreciated. Children were fed, clothed and kept warm and families were kept from feeling the full measure of despair of the jobless.

Of course a valuable part of the work of the auxiliary is carried on by the card and label committee, whose members collect information on merchandise bearing the union label and where it is sold; other places of business, such as restaurants and theaters which are fair to organized labor; contractors and similar business firms. By the advice they are able to give they show the auxiliary members why they should deal with organized labor whenever possible, and show them how they may do so.

Recently, one auxiliary reports, they were asked by the business agent to send a committee to call on a contractor who had given work to a non-union man, "and after a heated debate he decided we meant just what we said, 'Trade with us and we will trade with you.'"

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 347)

house for her husband and son. If she has anything else to do I am not aware of it and with all the spare time she must have I hope she doesn't lose that sleeve and we lose the treat.

The auxiliary met on July 16 at the home of Mrs. Samuel B. Kitchen, and gave that little lady a real surprise. Mrs. Kitchen is beloved of every member of the auxiliary and as she is the oldest member the auxiliary voted to give her a life membership, and did she appreciate that? Well, if you could have seen her as we did you would not have to wonder. The members furnished refreshments and games and a wonderful time was had by all in attendance and those who were not there missed something worth while and that is true of every meeting that is held.

You know we have three classes of members in any movement—the worker, shirker and jerker. I was afraid for a long time that it was going to be a tie between the worker and the other two, but now we see signs that the worker is gaining and will really be the winner if we will only face about and quit running sideways. The shirker now seems to be on the sideways move, so that in case the worker defeats the jerker, they can join the winner.

Why can't we all look forward and stop this looking back, quit trying to see things as we want them to be and see them as they are, use our mistakes of the past as stepping stones for getting to the goal we are trying to reach instead of stumbling along blocking the progress of ourselves and those who are looking ahead? We do so many things that are criminally wrong and so many that are just plain dumb that it is a wonder we get as far on the road to progress as we do. I use those words, "dumb" and "criminally", because it is nothing short of criminal to stay as ignorant as some of us do and I use the word dumb, for there is no other word that so accurately describes some of our acts. I believe that the cow is supposed to be the most dumb or the most "unthinkinist kritter" alive, but the person who said that was evidently unconnected with the worker, either in or out of the organized labor movement.

We will close this effort with these requests: Let us face the future with confidence, not only in ourselves but in our fellow man. Let's each do our share and not leave it to the officers. Let our criticism be constructive and not destructive. Let's be workers instead of shirkers and jerkers, and above all let's have a prayer in our hearts something like this:

"Keep us, oh, God, from pettiness; help us to grow larger in thought, in word and in deeds. Help us to put away pretense and meet each other face to face without self-pity or prejudice. Keep us from fault-finding and self-seeking. Make us to grow calm, serene and gentle. Help us to remember that it is the little things that create differences, that in the big things of life we are one. Help us to strive to touch and know the great woman's heart of us all, and oh, Lord, help us not to forget to be kind."

CORA VALENTINE.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 304, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

For some time we have enjoyed the letters to the Editor of the JOURNAL, until finally we were overtaken by "the bug," as the saying goes, when the interest in auxiliary work has blossomed out into another women's organization. After calling a meeting of all the families of Local No. 304, Topeka, Kans., we found out there were 13 live-wires, just waiting for a chance to organize and help the movement of women's auxiliaries to become a national organization.

Will any of the other already organized auxiliaries throw out the life-line and send us some of your ideas and reports of your experiences? We want to get started off on the right foot and be in harmony with all the other auxiliaries. We want to feel like we are a part of a national movement which some day will gain enough momentum that when we call everyone can hear. Please address any information to Mrs. H. F. Lacey, president Women's Auxiliary, Local No. 304, Topeka, Kans. We thank all of you in advance.

MRS. H. F. LACEY,
President, Auxiliary No. 304.
641 Sumner, Topeka, Kans.

HOW NOON-DAY SUNLIGHT "MAKES" HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from page 343)

closer to nature than the H. I. arc. In your observation of the above-mentioned curves, you find that curve "I" is almost identical with the light that you strive for. Presuming that there is need for more red, compare curve "E" (studio incandescent light), with curve "H" (the plain carbon arc). "H", as you see, gives an increased percentage in deep red and infra-red over curve "I".

Now to choose between "E" and "H." Let's consider which lights give the most energy in beam candle power.

In my last article (Nov., 1933), I told you that the H. I. arc was without peer, and almost without competition. Let me prove this for you by tests:

Plain carbon arc... 3,200 B.C.P. per amp.
High intensity arc 15,000 B.C.P. per amp.
Incandescent lamp... 430 B.C.P. per amp.

Now let's go further and compare spots and lamps.

Flood	Spot	B. C. P.
24-5 KW lamp	20,000	80,000
35 amp. plain carbon spot	110,000	400,000
80 amp. H.I. rotary	1,200,000	4,000,000
150 amp. sun arc	2,250,000	9,000,000
2000 watt spot	8,600	34,400

Now we have found the high intensity arc is nearest to the sunlight desired for photographic purposes.

After testing for efficiency, we find that with two lamps of nearly equal size (2000 watt incandescent spot and 80 amp. rotary H. I. arc) the 2000 spot gives us 8,600 B. C. P. while the 80 amp. rotary gives us 1,200,000 B. C. P. These facts, I believe, will set at rest the rumors that the carbon arc is bound to go. It is not. It is here to stay; not only that, but the time is not far distant when the carbon light will return to its original place in the studio.

[Thanks and appreciation are extended to the National Carbon Co., Mr. F. Benson, G. E. engineer, the S. M. P. E., the Ashcraft Arc Co., Kriss Eng. Co., the Int. Photographers No. 659, A. F. of L., Bert Glenden, and others for their assistance in compiling charts and tests for the above article.]

ORIGINATORS OF UNIONISM SLEEP IN CANADA

(Continued from page 339)

Tossed from manacled hands on their way to prison, this poem, set to music became a rallying song. It was a clarion cry and thousands were enrolled. A monster demonstration marched on to London, said to contain 40,000 and led by Robert Owen. The agitation for their release was supported by Wakely in the House of Commons. The men were finally pardoned after serving from three to four and one-half years. They returned to England. Loveless returned to London June 13, 1837, and his companions returned a short time later.

Became Great Heroes

On reaching London the martyrs were lionized. Men harnessed themselves to a coach and they were drawn through the streets of London with banners, flags and bands.

A short time later five of the martyrs sailed for Canada. James Hammett remained in England.

This was the last straw in the suppression of labor organization in the British Isles. Through their suffering, though little they know of it, these men made history; history which should mean so much to those of us who have come after. In the Parish of Tolpuddle, a few miles from the English Channel, there has been erected a memorial arch to these six noble fighters in the greatest of all causes.

Lord Bolingbroke once wrote, "I have read somewhere or other, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think, that history is philosophy teaching by examples." Here is an example for us.

It is a remarkable coincidence that this year we should be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and at the

same time the 100th anniversary of this great event. To us in Canada it is indeed a great inspiration that five of these outstanding figures in the history of labor lie on Canadian soil. In Siloam Cemetery, about three miles from London, Ontario, and immediately behind Siloam Church, which George Loveless founded after his arrival in Canada, lies this great man. In London lies James Loveless and Thomas Standfield and James Brine's grave is in St. Marys about 20 miles from London. Of George Loveless, the leader of this little band, can be truly said:

"He strove among God's suffering poor
One gleam of brotherhood to send;
The dungeon oped its hungry door
To give the truth one martyr more,
Then shut—and here behold the end."
—Lowell.

NEW ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICAL HAZARDS MADE

(Continued from page 341)

Figures prepared by the Research Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers over a period of years support the view that work of inside wiremen is dangerous. The following table shows deaths by electrocution, falls, burns and other causes for the years of 1922 to 1933. Though the deaths by electrocution among inside men do not measure up to those electricians employed on power and telephone lines, they probably average from 40 to 80 per cent as great.

Record of Accidents and Deaths By Occupational Diseases For International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1922

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	23	7	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	4	13
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4	—	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	3	5	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	33
Pneumonia	3	11	17
Total			109

1923

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	12	10	29
Falls, etc.	5	7	12
Burns, etc.	3	3	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	31
Pneumonia	5	14	20
Total			115

1924

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	29	11	45
Falls, etc.	13	11	28
Burns, etc.	4	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	28
Pneumonia	7	23	30
Total			148

1925

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	30	8	40
Falls, etc.	12	7	21
Burns, etc.	3	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	36
Pneumonia	4	15	20
Total			129

1926

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	8	33
Falls	11	9	24
Burns	2	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	30
Pneumonia	9	21	30
Total			122

1927

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	5	27
Falls	9	11	21
Burns	6	2	8
Miscellaneous	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	9	16	29
Pneumonia	6	16	22
Total			108

1928

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	24	7	34
Falls	11	11	26
Burns	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	23	31
Pneumonia	8	22	36
Total			128

1929

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	26	4	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	15	10	27
Burns (explosions)	7	1	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	20	28
Tuberculosis	3	28	35
Pneumonia	13	37	52
Total			181

1930

Inside			
Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	2	26
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	11	20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	6	2	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	27	38
Tuberculosis	4	24	29
Pneumonia	4	24	30
Total			151

	1931			1933		
	Inside			Outside		
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Men*	Men	Misc.
Electrocution	11	6	—	17	9	4
Falls (fractures, breaks)	5	5	—	10	3	7
Burns (explosives, etc.)	1	—	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	11	3	18	—	—
Tuberculosis	8	20	4	32	7	14
Pneumonia	9	27	4	40	7	26
Total				118		

	1932			Total		
	Outside Inside			80		
	Men*	Men	Misc.	Total		
Electrocution	12	5	1	18		
Falls (fractures, breaks)	7	12	1	20		
Burns (explosives, etc.)	4	—	2	6		
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	—	—	5		
Tuberculosis	7	10	2	19		
Pneumonia	5	17	3	25		
Total				103		

*Instead of the category linemen, outside men is used, which is slightly more inclusive.

A study made by the New York Department of Labor in 1931 entitled "Causes of Compensated Accidents" for two years, 1930 and 1931, indicates that construction is almost as hazardous as manufacturing and much more hazardous than transportation, service or trade. The following table indicates this:

NUMBER AND COST OF COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry	Number of Cases		Total Amount of Compensation*		Average Compensation Per Case	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Manufacturing	36,724	30,099	\$10,363,911	\$8,466,655	\$282	\$281
Construction	24,796	23,002	11,358,675	10,900,818	458	474
Transportation and public utilities	16,922	15,184	6,331,067	5,734,688	374	378
Service industries	15,095	16,230	4,889,655	4,960,227	324	306
Trade	11,571	11,804	2,746,426	2,854,048	237	242
Other	2,204	2,105	888,547	786,089	403	373
Total—all industries	107,312	98,424	\$36,578,281	\$33,702,525	\$341	\$342

*Includes the estimated present value for each death and permanent total disability case.

In this same study injury and death by electricity again indicates the dual hazards to which the electrical worker is subjected.

NUMBER, SEVERITY AND COST OF COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY AND BY CAUSE

Causes of Accidents	Cases Closed in 1931.					
	Total Number of Cases	Total Number of Weeks*	Total Amount of Compensation*	Extent of Disability	Temporary	Permanent
			Amount	Death and	Partial	
Electricity	530	52,768	\$461,928	46	67	417
Trolley wire	4	21	466	—	1	3
Third rail	25	3,370	26,244	3	3	19
Transmission wire	85	28,613	216,480	27	17	41
Switchboard apparatus	7	1,089	13,253	1	1	5
Switches, controllers and fuses	72	4,122	44,742	3	7	62
Motors and generators	10	282	5,726	—	2	8
Transformers	6	164	2,697	—	2	4
Electrical fixtures	28	2,046	17,737	2	—	26
Electrical appliances	25	253	4,540	—	2	23
Short circuits	199	4,830	51,704	3	19	177
Other	69	7,978	78,339	7	13	49

*Includes the standard weighting of 1,000 weeks and the estimates present value for each death and permanent total disability case.

Seeking to answer the question, therefore, what are the hazardous jobs in connection with the electrical contracting industry, this formula should be the guide. All jobs that have to do with the handling of wires, whether they be low voltage or high voltage are extra hazardous. The groupings would be thus:

Extra Hazardous

Wiremen
First, second, third and fourth year apprentices
Fixture hangers

Maintenance men

Non-hazardous
Errand boys
Storekeepers
Supply men

PLANNING TAKES HOLD IN U. S. GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 335)

tion of rural school districts have been undertaken by other states. At least one state planning board has assumed responsibility for encouraging and assisting city and town planning projects. A brief review of the work of the state planning boards to date shows their interest, in such a variety of subjects as scenic and historic sites, pollution of streams, shore fisheries, electrical equipment in rural, homes, mineral resources, sub-marginal land, etc.

"The work of the state planning boards has naturally developed a number of problems involving interstate co-operation, and to meet this natural evolution of planning procedure the national planning board has secured approval from Administrator Ickes for the establishment of a series of 12 planning districts, each with a district chairman. In two cases, these districts have been organized with regional planning commissions, consisting of representatives of the state planning boards in the area, and special studies are being conducted through these regional organizations."

The creation of the new Industrial Emergency Committee and the withdrawal of Donald Richberg as general counsel of NRA into the chairmanship of this new body suggests that President Roosevelt has charged Mr. Richberg with the making of a searching inquiry into the question of a permanent industrial plan, particularly in so far as planning involves the knitting together of all industry into a national economy.

ONLY A LINEMAN

By EVERETT (GABE) BERKS, L. U. No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

He's only a lineman, the people say,
As they pass him by and give him the way,
For his tools, with their rattle and bang,
Strike many an ear with an unpleasant clang.
His dress is not tidy, his face is all tan,
But note—he walks like a man;
Not ashamed of friends, not afraid of foes,
When to work each morning he goes.
Not dreading the danger of death each hour,
For his trust and his hope in unseen power,
That gives strength to his arms, light to his eye—
He fears not to live, he fears not to die.
I saw on the streets, a few days ago,
Only a lineman in death laid low,
His friends standing by him, tears falling fast,
Not a word was spoken till he breathed his last.

They said of their comrade, dead at their feet,
"He was only a lineman, never tidy or neat."
"But his heart was as big as the world," they said.
"We'll defend his good name, now that he is dead."

And the brotherly love of the gang that day,
Was renewed by the side of their comrade's clay,
Who loved his friends, feared not his foes,
And had a big heart for humanity's woes.

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 348)

The I. B. E. W., and the I. B. E. W. alone, after a very bitter fight at the first code hearing raised the proposed N. A. B. code salary minimums from 12, 15 and 20 to 20, 30 and 40 dollars per week.

The I. B. E. W. was responsible for the code being reopened in June for the consideration of a reduction in hours and a pay increase for the technicians.

The I. B. E. W. has been the policing agency of the broadcast industry as far as the technician's rights are involved. Through our efforts back pay amounting to thousands of dollars has been obtained and code compliance has been enforced at many stations.

At the rehearing in June the I. B. E. W. appeared and asked for a reduction in hours and a 10 per cent increase in code wage minimums. We were faced here with the opposition not only of the Code Authority and the N. A. B. but also with the opposition of the company unions who actually came to the hearing and fought their fellow technicians' demands by aligning themselves with the employers in demanding the retention of the 48-hour week. Company unions have absolutely no regard for the welfare of non-members or the thousands of technicians who have no work.

The I. B. E. W. has negotiated wage agreements in many parts of the country, notably in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Birmingham and Fort Wayne, with many other points pending. The results have been wage increases ranging from 40 to 100 per cent and in all cases substantial reductions in hours. In every case where the technicians have had the courage and the stamina to give their I. B. E. W. representatives their undivided and unwavering support the technicians' demands have been realized. It follows, that with more widespread support of the I. B. E. W. such performance can be more easily duplicated.

Membership in the I. B. E. W. means membership in an organization known for carrying out its promises and agreements and for its endeavors to improve the industry and its standards.

Each member receives through the mails monthly the best labor and economic magazine published—*The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators*.

All members receive life insurance in accordance with their length of continuous standing in the organization. After five years this insurance is \$1,000.

A pension is provided for all members who have retired from the trade, who have reached the age of 65 years and who have 20 years continuous standing in the organization. The amount of the pension is \$40 per month and thereafter the per capita of two dollars a month to the I. B. E. W. is maintained free of charge making a \$42 a month benefit. He has no further payments to make and his insurance is paid for him. Some locals provide other benefits, such as sick and accident, each local determining its own form of additional benefits.

The I. B. E. W. is big enough and flexible enough to house the talents and energies of all electrical workers. It is progressive, modern, social. It can serve the men of the industry ably.

(5) Question: "What are the amounts of the initiation fee and monthly dues?"

Answer: The minimum initiation fee is \$7 but varies in different localities. The monthly dues are \$3, \$2 of which goes to the International Office as a per capita tax and \$1 remains in the local union's treasury for the local's operating expenses.

(6) Question: "What support can an I. B. E. W. radio division expect from other American Federation of Labor unions, such as the musicians?"

Answer: The musicians' union is one of long standing. It has won its position and the benefits to its membership through long years of struggle and sacrifice. The radio technicians can expect to win its support when they have demonstrated that they are deserving of support. When the technicians have proven that they are willing to organize and sacrifice to help themselves, and, incidentally, in that manner be in a position to help others, they are then entitled to, and will receive, the assistance of other A. F. of L. unions.

(7) Question: "Is a federal radio license necessary for membership?"

Answer: A license is not necessary. Studio men are as truly radio technicians as transmitter operators and some of the best studio technicians have no licenses.

No Technicians Available?

Having in mind the testimony reiterated time and time again at the recent code hearing by employers and company union representatives that there is a shortage of competent radio technicians the experiences of one applicant with a background of eight years practical broadcasting experience and the holder of a university degree in electrical engineering, is enlightening.

"I was told at N. B. C. that they had discontinued accepting applications or giving interviews to prospective employees in the engineering departments, because they had the names and addresses of more men on file now than they could possibly need in the immediate future. Interviews are by appointment only, and appointments are not being made."

"At Columbia the same thing happened. I was told that they were sorry that they could not give me an application blank or accept an application because the employment rolls are closed."

"At Station — I had the same experience, except that I was told that the chief engineer could not interview all the applicants personally because there was a constant procession of technicians appearing for jobs. I was asked to write a personal letter to the chief engineer. This I did but I have received no answer."

"I went to another station and succeeded in seeing the chief engineer and was told very nicely that he could not accept applications from anybody because he had no visions of possible openings in the immediate future or even later. Besides, he had at least 100 applications on file that he could not use as things are at present."

"At four other stations I was greeted with the same stereotyped answers: 'Sorry, no openings. Can't even hazard a guess as to when there might be a vacancy. Have more applications on file than we could ever use.'"

"I think this is a rather significant reflec-

tion of the employment situation in the radio operating field. I do not mean to say that it is something new to us. Technicians have long known that the files of the station managers are overstuffed with applications from technical men. But I think that station owners are not even considering the problem of finding enough technical men to operate on a 40-hour week at all serious. They know that they could easily obtain enough technicians to work on a 30-hour weekly schedule and still have a sufficiently large surplus to keep salaries low. Another point brought out, in my opinion, is that the reemployment of technicians as a result of the code is not as large as claimed. Many stations admitted that they had not employed additional help in years but had in fact been forced to reduce their staff recently. Whatever the reemployment was at the time immediately following the adoption of the code when the code authority's survey was made and what the reemployment figure stands at today might quite conceivably be two entirely different figures. At any rate, in New York City the figure has never even remotely approached the average claimed by the Code Authority, that celebrated 11.9 per cent.

"I really marvel at the company union's audacity and impudence in stating that there is no unemployment, when the evidence is so overwhelmingly just the opposite and they know it. They are clearly hard pressed for a justification of their stand against a shorter workweek when the best they can offer is such a flimsy, threadbare excuse. Of course, they did, under pressure from the Deputy Administrator, admit one other motive, which I am sure will be a source of great comfort to the unemployed. The NBC representative admitted that his association reasoned like this: 'We came first. We've got ours. If the company can afford to pay higher wages, let them pay it to us instead of employing additional men.'"

"Incidentally, I note that the last code hearing is now more than a month past and so far nothing has come of it but a vast, unbroken silence. Mr. Deputy Administrator, I, like thousands of other radio technicians, need a job. We would appreciate anything you can do to hasten a decision on the shorter workweek. I suspect that the employers can find an abundance of reasons to absent themselves when they are requested to talk this problem over with you and the labor representatives. I think this stalling is unjust. I think the employers can well afford to employ more technicians if reports of the station's earnings are any indication of their ability to carry their share of the recovery program. Honestly, after nearly a year under the NRA the technicians still have very little to be thankful for and they are earnestly hoping that the Recovery Administration will help them by creating a few more jobs. It is my belief that the employers have shown themselves almost unanimously unwilling to do this of their own free will."

Chicago Signs Another Station

The Chicago Tribune Station WGN recently signed a working agreement with the local radio division of the I. B. E. W. providing a substantial improvement in working conditions and wages.

What Labor Has Done

The way out for the radio technicians is affiliation with a progressive, free labor organization. Communication with the nearest branch of the I. B. E. W. or with the International Office at 1200 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. A famous Chicago publisher is credited with the following remark: "I hate labor unions! I can't abide them. And if I were a working man, I would most certainly join one."

**CANADA'S LABOR MOVEMENT IS
50 YEARS OLD**

(Continued from page 338)

gress Early in its existence the Congress pressed for and was successful in securing collection and tabulation of statistical data concerning labor interests provided by the federal and provincial governments. Much valuable assistance to the cause of labor can be had through adequate use being made of these media for acquiring definite and reliable information intimately revealing the facts. Complete statistical information exposes the symptoms and makes accurate diagnosis possible.

It is worthy of note that in 1888 Congress went on record as being in favor of the establishment by the Dominion government of a Labor Day as a national holiday and in 1892 a resolution was adopted requesting that the first Monday in September of each year be set aside by this Congress as labor's national holiday. Two years later the federal government passed the necessary legislation decreeing the first Monday in September a legal holiday.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was foreshadowed in a resolution adopted in 1892, expressing the opinion that, as a means of settling disputes between employers and employees, the federal government should appoint a board of conciliation and arbitration, whose services would be available at all times to aid in the settlement of such disputes. Old age pensions, workmen's compensation, minimum wage for women, vocational education, mothers' allowances, apprenticeship act, free employment offices, mine regulations, fair wages regulations, factory inspection, are only a few of the pieces of legislation enacted by the federal and provincial governments for which the Congress is largely responsible. The Congress has done great service in the creation of public opinion in behalf of the policies of labor. Among provincial activities, mention should also be made of the abolition of child labor, enlarging education facilities and raising the school leaving age.

However, Officials Are Veterans

The impressive list of major enactments of which the above is only a small part justify reasonable pride on the part of the labor movement. However, experience has shown that legislation of itself is usually of little value unless those whom it aims to benefit do their duty by maintaining a strong, virile organization capable of exercising sufficient influence to insure the fullest enforcement of the provision of the law and competent to bring to the attention of the proper authorities such amendments to the various acts as are found to be necessary and to protest such violations as occur from time to time.

The summary above quoted by no means exhausts the list of actual achievements in the legislative field and does not deal with many other betterments secured by Order-in-Council and administrative action. It is sufficient to demonstrate, however, that by continual application of organized effort, progress can be made along constitutional lines and it is in this direction that real and permanent progress is to be achieved.

At the fourteenth convention, held in Winnipeg, the custom of exchanging fraternal delegates with the American Federation of Labor was established, and at the Guelph convention of 1912 the custom of exchanging fraternal delegates with the British Trade Union Congress was also established. These annual exchanges have been profitable as well as pleasurable.

Tom Moore, president of the Congress, has held this office continuously since 1918, and the general secretary, P. M. Draper, has held the office without a break for 34 years, having been elected in 1900. The vice presidents, James Simpson, R. J. Talton and P. R. Bengough, have held office for some years.

International Association of Machinists, Machinist Building.

Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, 815 Fifteenth Street N. W.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Transportation Building.

United Mine Workers, Tower Building.

United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, Machinist Building.

Railway Mail Association, A. F. of L. Building.

International Association of Siderographers, 513 Crittenden Street N. W.

National Women's Trade Union League, Machinist Building.

Three of the four departments of the American Federation of Labor are here in the A. F. of L. Building, the Building Trades, the Metal Trades, and the Union Label Trades, but the Railroad Employes' department is in Chicago.

If a camel gets his nose in the tent, his body will soon follow.

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Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO
JULY 10, 1934**

L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS					
1. O.	72153	73494	64	46900	46957	145	155141	155250	246	650656	650698	384	28403	28410
1	61544	61547	64	419499	419605	145	431491	431597	252	772157	772191	389	888510	888530
1	132973	132975	65	3604	3605	145	464251	464267	255	56784	56788	390	23076	23097
1	204874		65	437457	437608	150	954127	954137	256	904883	904901	390	283620	283670
1	963854		66	174949	175198	151	341328	341567	257	193665	193666	394	649122	649137
2	331051	331220	66	321300	321309	152	779686	779716	257	916993	917007	396	28103	28113
3	A-2-8, 7		66	256454	256557	153	31206		259	5656	5662	396	334714	334740
3	A-4-H, 93-98		69	532962	532965	153	148090	148104	259	223554	223600	396	373330	373367
3	A-J, 680-688		70	228901	228935	155	299991	299995	260	77427		397	72016	72019
3	A-J, 857		70	254071	254112	158	830962	830986	260	651378	651387	397	231601	231648
3	B-J, 939		72	958578	958582	159	156471	156519	263	235501	235519	397	892164	892200
3	C-J, 2		73	22263	22264	161	903382	903397	263	916199	916200	401	949030	949052
3	O-A, 3979-4000		73	450001	450601	163	8818	8866	265	263616	263624	406	680605	680620
3	O-A, 4120-4155		76	48017		163	13049	13050	267	61133	61139	408	127226	127285
3	X-G, 37355-37400		76	205913	205975	164	140304	140967	268	417576	417585	409	171976	
3	X-G, 37451-39451		77	266566	266610	164	270771	270900	269	87427	87475	411	205674	
3	X-G, 39601		77	432825	432895	166	213311	213335	271	592086	592095	411	648573	648596
4	39291	39297	79	205437	205442	166	926461	926510	275	963038	963056	413	145417	145448
5	298038	298500	79	300370	300490	169	631681	631687	276	572095	572126	413	208115	208157
5	373501	373523	80	891568	891590	173	651806	651813	277	235515	235524	416	963325	963347
5	398011	398168	81	231901	231922	174	628942	628948	277	294066	294151	417	61224	61231
6	141689	141761	81	901494	901500	177	10561		278	24001	24607	417	315109	315139
6	291386	291559	82	147489	147574	177	86600	86637	278	410982	411000	421	7707	7720
8	8265	8282	83	64882	64886	177	333828	333877	280	639572	639580	423	175201	175202
8	82845	82855	83	157568	157580	180	951795	951850	284	198125			(Original)	
9	105036	105700	83	326865	327000	181	129350	129395	284	896313	896352	423	956711	956714
9	143251	143282	83	450001	450123	183	76839	76843	285	642542	642558	424	944478	944491
9	270764	270774	86	8088	8100	183	895362	895403	286	219455		426	951329	951332
9	378001	378093	86	29251	29271	184	197563	197565	286	635036	635046	427	256132	
10	627844	627863	86	302556	302962	184	444492	444497	290	960935	960942	427	958323	958333
12	183053	183063	86	395641	395910	185	325666	325720	291	342027	342060	428	938843	938861
14	37288	37298	87	885988	885994	186	957653	957667	293	309025	309038	430	943092	943111
16	217073	217103	88	475315	475339	187	659332	659394	296	653208	653218	431	193285	193300
16	313114	313224	90	372762	372952	190	951095	951113	301	274128	274139	433	898861	898865
17	50906	50914	93	935149	935153	191	254852		302	25887		434	945363	945377
17	438011	438530	94	940255	940260	191	935234	935245	302	290312	290334	435	399586	399615
18	133247	133254	95	234920	234941	193	343771	343894	303	528414	528416	438	213044	213071
18	166281	166500	96	29733	29741	193	433473	433650	304	947893	947928	438	926163	926216
18	255868	255876	96	81884	81952	193	438901	438931	305	238201	238210	440	913942	913949
18	348751	348821	99	126769		194	160830	160919	305	915887	915900	441	939435	939447
20	232819	232880	99	203923	203984	194	173611	173641	306	28235	28236	442	39969	39980
20	301621	301636	99	301139	301297	195	147810	147811	306	347313	347338	444	285732	285748
22	324886	324954	100	26761	26769	195	167717	167798	307	628737	628750	446	952854	952870
22	418915	418989	100	36928	36936	196	66736	66750	308	211228	211229	449	910677	910684
24	945052	945056	100	282823	282838	196	121509		308	900733	900761	452	906668	906673
25	208954		101	284560	284565	196	314251	314349	309	180521	180650	455	235086	
25	255925	256150	104	311549	311740	197	584121	584134	309	416966	417150	457	759841	759844
26	210699	210724	105	700363	700381	200	209709	209826	309	438151	438227	458	937144	937161
26	224549	224872	106	230401	230436	201	18174	18201	311	10341	10400	459	228001	228156
27	185321	185333	106	919781	919800	201	189602	189603	311	52731	52732	459	234002	234012
28	5232	5257	107	56401	56404	203	630732	630734	312	226616		459	907470	907500
28	48673	48750	107	182701		205	174692	174712	313	899556	899583	461	864410	864435
28	258001	258197	107	226477	226484	205	246168	246173	318	922152	922174	465	157397	157476
28	366137	366150	107	962732	962776	207	688187	688191	319	952236	952242	466	308286	308325
28	398401	398570	108	85344	85353	208	884438	884458	321	934112	934121	468	666419	666423
30	645807	645820	108	382501	382531	209	600616	600637	322	254587	254588	471	922310	922339
31	218685	218699	108	890669	890700	210	68710		322	958815	958823	474	194600	194660
31	336892	336971	109	32401	32403	210	369779	369850	324	200001	200003	477	946886	946897
32	627424	627426	109	892946		211	12320	12321	324	957339	957380	480	8021	8029
33	63240	63246	110	138852	138856	211	307651	307740	325	9943	9945	481	284935	285000
34	172786	172800	110	281122	281225	211	374121	374240	325	136955	137025	481	445501	445581
36	947271	947293	111	915133	915146	212	18081	18093	326	257349	257457	482	220957	220957
37	458973	458993	113	27971	27972	212	51046	51057	329	177323		482	615667	615677
39	16286	16309	113	933782	933817	212	81640	81642	329	956178	956198	483	207155	207220
39	134763	134937	114	48293	48297	212	91879	91882	331	897941	897947	488	31180	31256
39	251423	251441	115	86904	86909	212	200651	200931	332	38523	38526	488	94892	94944
40	158274	158375	116	161281	161330	213	46582	46606	332	48911	48914	492	11691	11865
40	338553	339000	116	866813	866847	213	47371	47408	332	169293	169436	496	899742	899744
40	386186	386400	117	238508	238526	213	131295	131297	333	243751	243752	497	204471	204480
40	387151	387582	121	245251	245333	213	276687	277061	333	304836	304947	500	94549	94564
41	439501	439891	121											

L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS	L. U.	NUMREBS
539	908351	908359	646	47603	47607	766	961219	961229	1156	32041	32087
540	900379	900402	648	85981	86028	770	379530	379587	236	937854.	
544	41435		648	420225	420268	772	702455	702462	245	196264-265,	379,
544	42455	42505	649	226084		773	901578	901603	485.		
548	621163	621168	649	328621	328660	782	930020	930033	246	650636,	684.
549	11812	11824	653	631460	631481	784	930259	930285	269	87429-87430.	
549	131561	131617	656	654566	654600	792	919366	919379	277	235518,	294082.
551	66502	66506	656	964801	964827	794	39645	39646	284	198126.	
552	95733	95748	657	257260	257261	794	175551	175562	332	38525,	169374.
554	898259	898273	657	962116	962127	794	434352	434431	340	200572,	575,
555	899554	899566	661	206247	206250	798	229652		577,		
556	340163	340172	661	240301	240305	798	955039	955051	343	949568,	570.
557	942705	942713	664	897484	897519	802	237002	237010	349	186725,	399152,
559	85961	85966	665	55896	55897	811	64703	64707	684812.		
561	11776		665	144121	144122	817	127848	127862	377	295580.	
561	66736	66737	665	282096	282114	817	344480	344742	384	28405.	
561	198341	198492	669	241906	241911	824	237605	237610	396	334727.	
R 562	234776	234785	671	237773	237774	824	267466		423	175201	(original),
R 562	920466	920504	671	923499	923525	835	225919	225927	944480.		
565	225026	225041	672	929719	929721	838	892712	892760	435	399588.	
567	89744	89800	673	26227	26229	840	623062	623071	459	228065.	
568	54143	54144	673	663323	663334	842	625022	625027	488	31190,	31201, 31246,
568	370511	370525	676	83275		848	242559	242567	49893,	94926.	
569	21685	21686	677	20140		848	228650	228675	501	190424,	396296, 361
569	317540	317580	677	874815	874835	850	32721	32724	521	919892.	
570	16452	16460	680	957028	957032	850	746372	746376	528	111471.	
573	903665	903681	683	16679	16680	851	240751	240758	561	198344.	
575	887815	887836	683	226290	226337	851	930952	930967	583	174165,	193.
577	910428	910437	685	604330	604344	854	721925	721947	640	108304.	
580	271051	271066	686	177690	177708	855	236408	236437	646	47607.	
580	52764	52772	691	908282	908289	855	247461	247464	648	86005.	
583	174120	174231	693	896868	896873	857	620517	620534	653	931478.	
583	249453	249454	694	133833	133831	858	922883	922914	702	331907.	
583	948422	948444	695	241201	241208	862	921719	921753	723	167130,	139, 221396.
584	178641	178705	695	914391	914400	863	908053	908063	817	344544.	
584	323454	323520	701	159314	159341	864	92669	92726	851	240756.	
585	618158	618161	702	331918	332025	865	10253	10280	890	239108-109.	
588	384001	384013	707	7059	7062	865	93312	93393	912	191107,	123, 127,
588	680976	687000	707	891237	891255	869	441376	441390	129.		
591	953468	953490	711	5210		870	671844	671879	970	233428.	
595	45944		711	342811	342871	886	442533	442553	104	256069-070,	146.
595	158549	158554	712	368905	368919	890	239102	239110	28	258080,	100, 125.
595	275995	276000	713	230411	230451	900	888984	888993	38	136653.	
595	441751	441894	713	362881	362990	902	954737	954764	40	386191,	205, 345.
596	440767	440770	713	430501	430760	912	191012	191129	59	330267.	
599	932596	932615	716	26535	26539	922	21893	21895	66	174965,	986, 175045.
600	930623	930627	716	112621	112800	937	672337	672362	66	256462,	466,
602	20837	20848	716	289807	289810	940	225653	225672	67	234428.	
602	934668	934679	717	5176	5235	953	912738	912744	73	147532-560.	
607	229806	229820	717	9842	9845	956	83856	83862	74	64884,	157559,
611	27256	27273	719	825481	825530	958	657484	657487	75	450107.	
613	43961	43971	723	167097	167160	963	313543	313550	76	174961-970.	
613	237209	237221	723	221393	221417	970	233416	233428	77	946872-879.	
613	310931	311200	725	232137	232161	972	665281	665283	78	429659-660.	
617	795381	795403	727	657753	657760	978	746335	746338	79	621161.	
619	630580	630589	728	900982	900994	988	232501	232510	80	140835,	902, 270859.
623	868936	868965	729	622627	622629	991	914526	914534	81	140251-262.	
625	259538	259559	731	935005	935027	1021	799116	799117	82	10559.	
629	674948	674980	732	925602	925635	1024	825569	82567	83	211220.	
631	904639	904671	737	257551	257581	1024	184869	184937	84	200571-572,	574-579,
636	306077	306108	737	963901	963925	1029	906083	906098	85	581.	
637	212872	212879	748	227114	227138	1057	482671	482676	86	40830.	
637	894745	894791	748	241651	241659	1087	19680	19681	87	171961-970.	
640	168370	168434	757	946003	946019	1091	941846	941863	88	946872-879.	
642	922539	922566	758	240601	240610	1101	940595	940605	89	429659-660.	
643	177901	177902	758	270151	270160	1118	887336	887351	90	443130-140.	
643	256977	256979	762	647387	647400	1131	949852	949858	91	28-398511-530.	
643	961550	961568	764	227723	227742	1141	339833	339880	92	567-89800.	
644	933240	933257	766	256651	256652	1141	434567	434679	93		

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 347)

a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 6. Any members in arrears for three months dues shall stand suspended and can only be reinstated by a vote of the auxiliary, after payment of all back dues, and one month's dues in advance.

Sec. 7. Any member in arrears for six months dues shall be dropped from the roll and can only become in good standing by joining as a new member.

ARTICLE II

Sec. 1. Duties of members—It shall be the duty of each member to co-operate with the officers and members of the I. B. E. W., to confine their purchases wherever possible to the use of union labor and union made goods and at all times to do all in their power to promote the interest of organized labor.

Sec. 2. Any member knowing of a violation of the constitution or by-laws by member of this auxiliary will report

same to the executive board for investigation.

Sec. 3. Any member when found guilty of charges unbecoming a member shall be assessed \$1 for first offense and for the second offense shall be suspended from membership. Length of suspension shall be left to the discretion of the executive board.

Sec. 4. All members shall assume the following obligation before being admitted to this organization:

Obligation for Members.—Do you solemnly and sincerely promise on your word of honor that you will not reveal any part of the proceedings of this auxiliary requiring to be kept secret; that you will faithfully comply with the rules and regulations of this auxiliary and that you will not knowingly injure a sister member or see her wronged if in your power to prevent it? Do you further promise that you will use your efforts to advance the principles for which we are organized, in practice as well as in speech, and to urge upon others to do the same? To purchase no article of merchandise which does not bear the union

label when it is possible to secure it; to demand the membership cards of workmen and to use your influence to others to advance the sale of union made goods and of union labor and to work for the advancement of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers? Do you pledge your honor to observe this pledge as long as you remain a member of this auxiliary? If so, answer "I do."

Sec. 5. The auxiliary shall have the authority to adopt suitable by-laws for its government but nothing contained therein shall conflict with the constitution of the I. B. E. W., and all such laws shall be submitted to the electrical workers for approval.

Sec. 6. Any member of the I. B. E. W. who is in good financial standing with the organization shall be an honorary member and shall be granted the privileges of the floor and all privileges except to vote.

Sec. 7. The constitution and by-laws may be amended by reading the proposed amendment at three consecutive meetings and the final vote taken at the third reading.

MISSING

VOID

BLANK

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING, RECEIVED

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

We are in receipt of a couple of high class yarns from Shappie, and while he is travelling around in the wilds of Canada we hope he can snare a few more of these for us for we sure like them.

* * *

The Right of Way

Uncle Henry had, for the time being, shook off the dust of the village and was travelling afar on the train. The porter was making up his berth when a fashionably dressed lady came up and said in haughty tones to Uncle Henry:

"I am Mrs. De Puyster, of New York, and I intend to occupy this berth tonight!"

But Uncle Henry didn't witt. Drawing himself up to his full height he retorted in decidedly emphatic tones:

"Madame, I am Mr. Henry Hogg of Hoggs-ville. I slept in that berth last night and I shall occupy it tonight whether you are there or not."

SHAPPIE.

* * *

"Log Rolling Extraordinary"

The city drummer had just finished relating to the pop-eyed idlers, on the broad steps of the village corner grocery, a startling occurrence which he claimed to have witnessed.

Old Pop Lilacell didn't seem to be much impressed and said, "Waal! I had a stranger experience than that. When I was about 20 I was out huntin'. I come to a deep valley where there was a pile o' big logs skidded up on the bank ready for haulin'. Just for fun I knocked out the blocks and let all them logs roll down into the valley and they went so fast they rolled clean up the other side and down again, an' when I left they was still a-rollin' as fast as ever. We moved away an' it was 20 years before I got back agin, but, sir, when I did there was them logs a-rollin' as fast as ever, but by gad, sir, they was worn down so fine that they was no bigger 'n a small whip stalk."

SHAPPIE.

* * *

Here is a story from "Reminiscences of an Old Rail," in the Southwestern Labor Journal:

Goodbye, Job!

Years ago in the days of hand brakes and link and pin couplings, a stock train was going over the air line division of the old L. S. & M. S. It was warm weather and the conductor and brakeman were riding on top the cupola of the caboose, when they noticed a side door on a car of sheep fall off and a couple of sheep fall out, and, true to sheep tradition, where one sheep goes the others will follow, consequently the rest of the sheep started jumping out and each time a sheep would go out the door the conductor would flop his arms in a stop signal fashion and holler, "There goes my job; there it goes again," and kept that up till the car was empty, but he wasn't fired.

Our Family Circle

(An answer to Brother John F. Masterson.)

There's a bright lining approaching in sight,
In those dark clouds o' gloom, issuin' light rays;
For laggin' folks now perceive the true light,
And determine to alter their evil ways.

When men of many denominations,
Whose aim had differed as the globe's poles,
Now seek to cement friendly relations—
Prompted by a cause dearest to their souls;

Ancient grievances are discarded with cheer;
Forgotten are conflicts from ages of yore,
For the spirit of Brotherhood is here—
And nearer to more hearts than e'er before!

Let's follow then, Comrade John,
The times' trend,
And join hands with
A truly sincere friend.

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

Push 'Em Up

Who is dis fellow called Roosevelt, eh?
He's a dam nice-a guy, you know.
He no lets you starve, ef you wanna to work;
He's a feed America first with our dough.

He makea da code; he paya da wage
And again disa guy lets us eat.
No more stand in line where da give out da soup,
And da keds get da shoes for da feet.

He's a spenda da men, and he ends da de-
press,
Everybody he gets da job, just like that;
He says go ahead, drink da beer and da wine,
So's the bootlegger he's no more get fat.

He bringa da gold from England,
He gives it back to da Yank.
No more the man what save-a da mon
Gets robbed when he goes to da bank.

A man with da keds now he no have to beg
For spaghetti for them to make happy and play;
With da pick and da shovel now we push 'em
up,
For dis job what you calla da CWA.

This President, him say to Johnson one day,
"Hugh, have everyone sign up da code,
And find every man what needa da job
And put him to work on da road."

This Johnson him say, you pay him so much,
Thirty hours in one week, him's enough.
Pay more of da men, sure raise up da pay,
So dis a living him won't be so tough.

So no more we eat da beans and da bread,
We live from what you call da sweat from
our brow.
Dis Roosevelt guy, him's all right, you-a
know;
The revolution, maybe, we don't have him
now.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO.

And here's a new contributor with some verses right off the job—hot off the high tension, so to speak:

The Helper

I'm a 'lectrician's helper,
It's sure a swell spread,
For when your day is finished
You're ready for bed.

I make running threads,
And cut every pipe,
Sweat like the devil
From morning till night.

I've drilled cement ceilings,
Tiled walls and hard floors,
Inside in summer,
In winter, outdoors.

When the boss has done wrong,
And inspectors get mad,
Of course it's the helper
Who never uses his head.

I've worked with some swell guys,
Some hard boys, some queer,
And also some guys
Who sure soaked up the beer.

When we are working
We kick for more jack;
When we're laid off
We fight to get back.

For there's something about it
That gets in your blood,
You want to be sweating
And tramping in mud.

When a job is nearly done,
And things have gone well,
That panel you've worked on,
Boy, does it look swell!

There's got to be someone
To get all the dirt;
When I have a helper
He'll sure do some work.

Still I think my job
Is 'way above the rest;
Some day I'll be the boss,
And one of the best.

F. R. HULME,
Local No. 568, Montreal.

* * *

Here's one for our radio Brothers just to remind them that they are welcome on this page as elsewhere in the I. B. E. W., and we would like to have them represented amongst us:

"Mary Jane, would you say the blessing?"
Radio announcer's daughter: "This food is coming to you through the courtesy of God Almighty."

* * *

Watt For?

Jack—Have we any four-volt two-watt lamps?

Jake—For what?

Jack—No, two!

Jake—Two what?

Jack—Yes.

H. ARMSTRONG,
New York City.



IN GOOD TIMES

"BUILDING TRADES WORKERS IN THE AVERAGE AMERICAN CITY ARE EMPLOYED LESS THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF THE TIME AT THEIR TRADE. IN THE AVERAGE YEAR THESE MEN MUST BE PAID ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES FOR TWELVE MONTHS ON WAGES RECEIVED FOR SEVEN TO TEN MONTHS' WORK. FOR MOST CONTRACTORS, TWELVE MONTHS' OVERHEAD COSTS OF MAINTAINING THEIR OFFICES AND STAFF MUST BE CHARGED AGAINST THE JOBS CARRIED ON ACTIVELY DURING SEVEN OR EIGHT MONTHS."

JOHN M. GRIES.

